DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 173 682 CG 013 587

TITLE	Minneapolis: Public Attitudes About Crime; A National Crime Survey Report.
INSTITUTION	National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (Dept. of Justice/LEAA), Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	SD-NCS-C-26
PUB DATE	Dec 78
NOTE	64p.
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Behavior Patterns; *Community Attitudes; *Crime; *Law Enforcement; *Police; Racial Differences; Research Projects; Safety; Sex Differences; Tables (Data); Violence
IDENTIFIERS	*Minnesota (Minneapolis)

ABSTRACT

This report presents part of the results of the National Crime Survey, an ongoing series of surveys sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and designed to provide insight into the impact of crime on American society. Based on representative sampling of households and commercial establishments, the program has two major elements--a continuous national survey and 26 separate surveys of central cities across the nation. The city surveys, administered to a scientifically designed sample of housing units within each jurisdiction, had a twofold purpose: to assess public attitudes about crime and related matters, and to develop information on the extent and nature of residents' experiences with selected forms of criminal victimization. This paper contains 37 data tables showing survey results for the city of Minneapolis, interspersed with analytical discussion. It also presents two technical appendices, a glossary, a copy of the survey questionnaire, and statistical information regarding the study. (Author)

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Minneapolis: Public attitudes about crime

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A National Crime Survey report

No. SD-NCS-C-26
December 1978

ED173682

CG013587

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration

National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. This report was prepared for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Bureau of the Census. In the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, general supervision was supplied by Charles R. Kindermann, assisted by Dawn D. Nelson and Patsy A. Klaus. Collection and processing of data for the attitude survey were conducted in the Bureau of the Census under the general supervision of Marvin M. Thompson, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Linda R. Murphy and Robert L. Goodson. The report was prepared in the Crime Statistics Analysis Staff under the general supervision of Robert P. Parkinson. Adolfo L. Paez directed and edited the report. The analysis was written by Harold R. Lentzner. A technical review of the report was performed by Louis E. Williams, Statistical Methods Division, under the general supervision of Dennis J. Schwanz.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.
Minneapolis: public attitudes about crime.

(A National crime survey report; no. SD-NCS-C-26)
1. Crime and criminals—Minnesota—Minneapolis—Public opinion. 2. Minneapolis—Police—Public opinion. 3. Public opinion—Minnesota—Minneapolis. I. Title. II. Series.
HV6795.M55U55 1978 301.15'43'3649776579 78-4146

Preface

Since early in the 1970's, victimization surveys have been carried out under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program to provide insight into the impact of crime on American society. As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, the surveys, carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are supplying the criminal justice community with new information on crime and its victims, complementing data resources already on hand for purposes of planning, evaluation, and analysis. Based on representative sampling of households and commercial establishments, the program has had two major elements, a continuous national survey and separate surveys in 26 central cities across the Nation.

Based on a scientifically designed sample of housing units within each jurisdiction, the city surveys had a twofold purpose: the assessment of public attitudes about crime and related matters and the development of information on the extent and nature of residents' experiences with selected forms of criminal victimization. The attitude questions were asked of the occupants of a random half of the housing units selected for the victimization survey. In order to avoid biasing respondents' answers to the attitude questions, this part of the survey was administered before the victimization questions. Whereas the attitude questions were asked of persons age 16 and over, the victimization survey applied to individuals age 12 and over. Because the attitude questions were designed to elicit personal opinions and perceptions as of the date of the interview, it was not necessary to associate a particular time frame with this portion of the survey, even though some queries made reference to a period of time preceding the survey. On the other hand, the victimization questions referred to a fixed time frame—the 12 months preceding the month of interview—and respondents were asked to recall details concerning their experiences as victims of one or more of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted: rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In addition, information about burglary and robbery of businesses and certain other organizations was gathered by means of a victimization survey of commercial establishments, conducted separately from the household survey. A previous publication, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Minneapolis* (1977), provided comprehensive coverage of results from both the household and commercial victimization surveys.

Attitudinal information presented in this report was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 4,965 housing units (8,794 residents age 16 and over), or 95.7 percent of the units eligible for interview. Results of these interviews were inflated by means of a multistage weighting procedure to produce estimates applicable to all residents age 16 and over and to demographic and social subgroups of that population. Because they derived from a survey rather than a complete census, these estimates are subject to sampling error. They also are subject to response and processing errors. The effects of sampling error or variability can be accurately determined in a carefully designed survey. In this report, analytical statements involving comparisons have met the test that the differences cited are equal to or greater than approximately two standard errors; in other words, the chances are at least 95 out of 100 that the differences did not result solely from sampling variability. Estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases were considered unreliable and were not used in the analysis of survey results.

The 37 data tables in Appendix I of this report are organized in a sequence that generally corresponds to the analytical discussion. Two technical appendixes and a glossary follow the data tables: Appendix II consists of a facsimile of the survey questionnaire (Form NCS 6), and Appendix III supplies information on sample design and size, the estimation procedure, reliability of estimates, and significance testing; it also contains standard error tables.

IMPORTANT

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Crime and attitudes

During the 1960's, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice observed that "What America does about crime depends ultimately upon how Americans see crime . . . . The lines along which the Nation takes specific action against crime will be those that the public believes to be the necessary ones." Recognition of the importance of societal perceptions about crime prompted the Commission to authorize several public opinion surveys on the matter.[1] In addition to measuring the degree of concern over crime, those and subsequent surveys provided information on a variety of related subjects, such as the manner in which fear of crime affects people's lives, circumstances engendering fear for personal safety, members of the population relatively more intimidated by or fearful of crime, and the effectiveness of criminal justice systems. Based on a sufficiently large sample, moreover, attitude surveys can provide a means for examining the influence of victimization experiences upon personal outlooks. Conducted periodically in the same area, attitude surveys distinguish fluctuations in the degree of public concern; conducted under the same procedures in different areas, they provide a basis for comparing attitudes in two or more localities. With the advent of the National Crime Survey (NCS) program, it became possible to conduct large-scale attitudinal surveys addressing these and other issues, thereby enabling individuals to participate in appraising the status of public safety in their communities.

Based on data from a 1974 attitudinal survey, this report analyzes the responses of Minneapolis residents to questions covering four topical areas: crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems and lifestyles, and local police performance. Certain questions, relating to household activities, were asked of only one person per household (the "household respondent"), whereas others were administered to all persons age 16 and over ("individual respondents"), including the household respondent. Results were obtained for the total measured population and for several demographic and social subgroups.

[1]President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1967, pp. 49-53.

Conceptually, the survey incorporated questions pertaining to behavior as well as opinion. Concerning behavior, for example, each respondent for a household was asked where its members shopped for food and other merchandise, where they lived before moving to the present neighborhood, and how long they had lived at that address. Additional questions asked of the household respondent were designed to elicit opinions about the neighborhood in general, about the rationale for selecting that particular community and leaving the former residence, and about factors that influenced shopping practices. None of the questions asked of the household respondent raised the subject of crime. Respondents were free to answer at will. In contrast, most of the individual attitude questions, asked of all household members age 16 and over, dealt specifically with matters relating to crime. These persons were asked for viewpoints on subjects such as crime trends in the local community and in the Nation, chances of being personally attacked or robbed, neighborhood safety during the day or at night, the impact of fear of crime on behavior, and the effectiveness of the local police. For many of these questions, response categories were predetermined and interviewers were instructed to probe for answers matching those on the questionnaire.

Although the attitude survey has provided a wealth of data, the results are opinions. For example, certain residents may have perceived crime as a growing threat or neighborhood safety as deteriorating, when, in fact, crime had declined and neighborhoods had become safer. Furthermore, individuals from the same neighborhood or with similar personal characteristics and/or experiences may have had conflicting opinions about any given issue. Nevertheless, people's opinions, beliefs, and perceptions about crime are important because they may influence behavior, bring about changes in certain routine activities, affect household security measures, or result in pressures on local authorities to improve police services.

The relationship between victimization experiences and attitudes is a recurring theme in the analytical section of this report. Information concerning such experiences was gathered with separate questionnaires, Forms NCS 3 and 4, used in administering the victimization component of the survey. Victimization survey results appeared in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Minneapolis*

(1977), which also contains a detailed description of the survey-measured crimes, a discussion of the limitations of the central city surveys, and facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4. For the purpose of this report, individuals who were victims of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted, during the 12 months prior to the month of the interview were considered "victimized": rape, personal robbery, assault, and personal larceny. Similarly, members of households that experienced one or more of three types of offenses—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—were categorized as victims. These crimes are defined in the glossary. Persons who experienced crimes other than those measured by the program, or who were victimized by any of the relevant offenses outside of the 12-month reference period, were classified as "not vicitimized." Limitations inherent in the victimization survey—that may have affected the accuracy of distinguishing victims from nonvictims—resulted from the problem of victim recall (the differing ability of respondents to remember crimes) and from the phenomenon of telescoping (the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside, usually before, the appropriate time frame). Moreover, some crimes were sustained by victims outside of their city of residence; these may have had little or no effect in the formation of attitudes about local matters.

Despite the difficulties in distinguishing precisely between victims and nonvictims, it was deemed important to explore the possibility that being a victim of crime, irrespective of the level of seriousness or the frequency of occurrence, has an impact on behavior and attitudes. Adopting a simple dichotomous victimization experience variable—victimized and not victimized—for purposes of tabulation and analysis also stemmed from the desirability of attaining the highest possible degree of statistical reliability, even at the cost of using these broad categories. Ideally, the victim category should have distinguished the type or seriousness of crimes, the recency of the events, and/or the number of offenses sustained.[2] Such a procedure seemingly would have yielded more refined measures of the effects of crime upon attitudes. By reducing the number of sample cases on which estimates were based, however, such a subcategorization of victims would have weakened the statistical validity of comparisons between the victims and nonvictims.

[2]Survey results presented in this report contain attitudinal data furnished by the victims of "series victimizations" (see glossary).

Summary

Although residents of Minneapolis believed crime was on the increase in the Nation and their own chances of falling prey to an attack or robbery had increased, they also maintained that their way of life had been relatively unaffected by crime or the fear of crime. For example, only 3 of 10 individuals acknowledged that they had limited or changed their daily activities as a consequence of crime. When planning personal activities, such as dining out or going to the theater or cinema, crime was rarely regarded as the most important consideration. Similarly, crime was not the prime concern with regard to important household activities, such as moving from an old neighborhood, selecting a new one, or shopping.

The fact that crime was not a particularly relevant issue to most Minneapolis residents might have been the result of a relatively strong and pervasive sense of neighborhood security. Whereas few respondents were sanguine enough to believe the crime rate had declined, most felt that neighborhood crime had remained unchanged over the past few years, and it was also evident that one's vicinity was usually regarded as less dangerous than other places in the metropolitan area. Furthermore, when asked about their personal safety when out alone in the neighborhood, a majority of residents said they felt very safe during the daytime and at least reasonably safe at night.

Opinions about crime, although not precisely the same for all measured sectors of the population, tended to be somewhat homogeneous. As an illustration, most persons, regardless of their race, age, sex, or victimization experience, believed crime to be on the upswing in the United States, felt at least reasonably secure in the city in the daytime, and had not altered their personal activities as a result of fear of crime. However, there were questions on which the population was sharply divided. Concerning relative neighborhood security, most white residents felt their neighborhoods were less or much less dangerous than others, but most blacks said their communities were about average. By the same token, persons of opposite sex had widely different views about neighborhood safety at night: nearly all men but only about half the women considered themselves at least reasonably safe.

A majority of Minneapolis residents believed the local police were doing a good job of law enforcement. Blacks, however, disagreed, the largest single group stating that police performance was about average. Regardless of the rating, most individuals felt that the quality of law enforcement could be upgraded; many suggested increasing the size of the force or deploying its personnel more effectively.

Chart A. Summary findings about crime trends

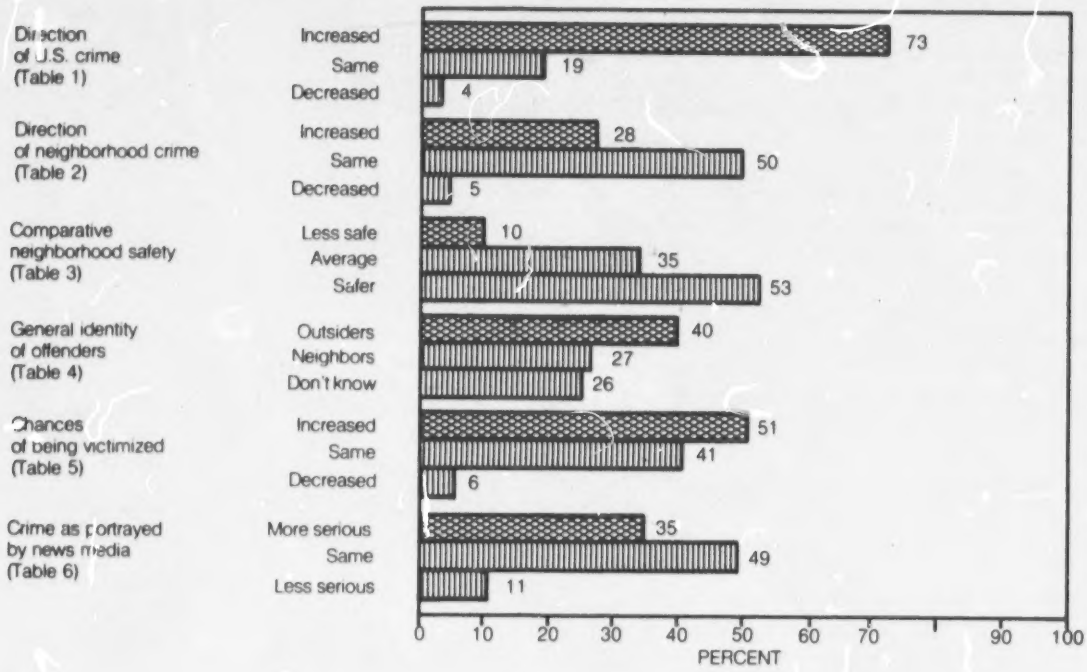


Chart B. Summary findings about fear of crime

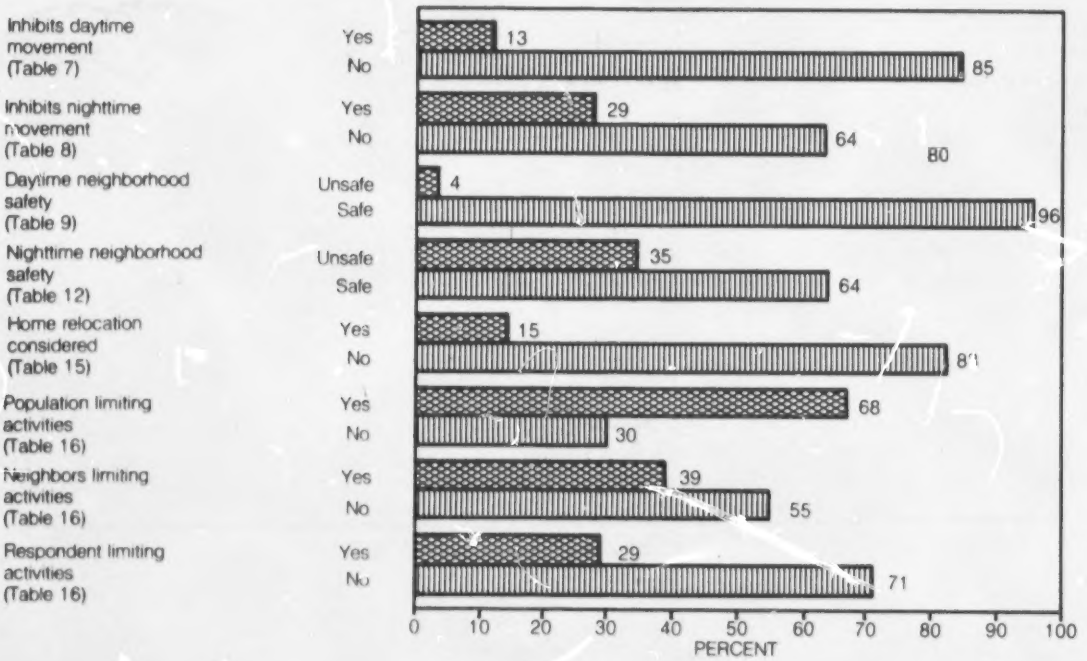


Chart C. Summary findings about residential problems

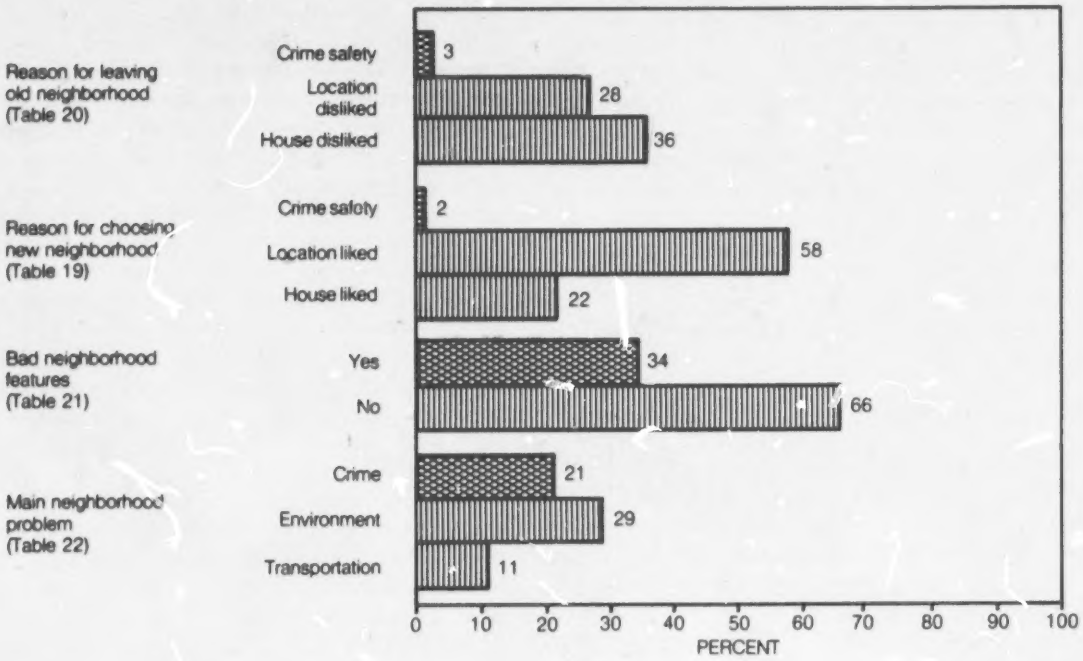
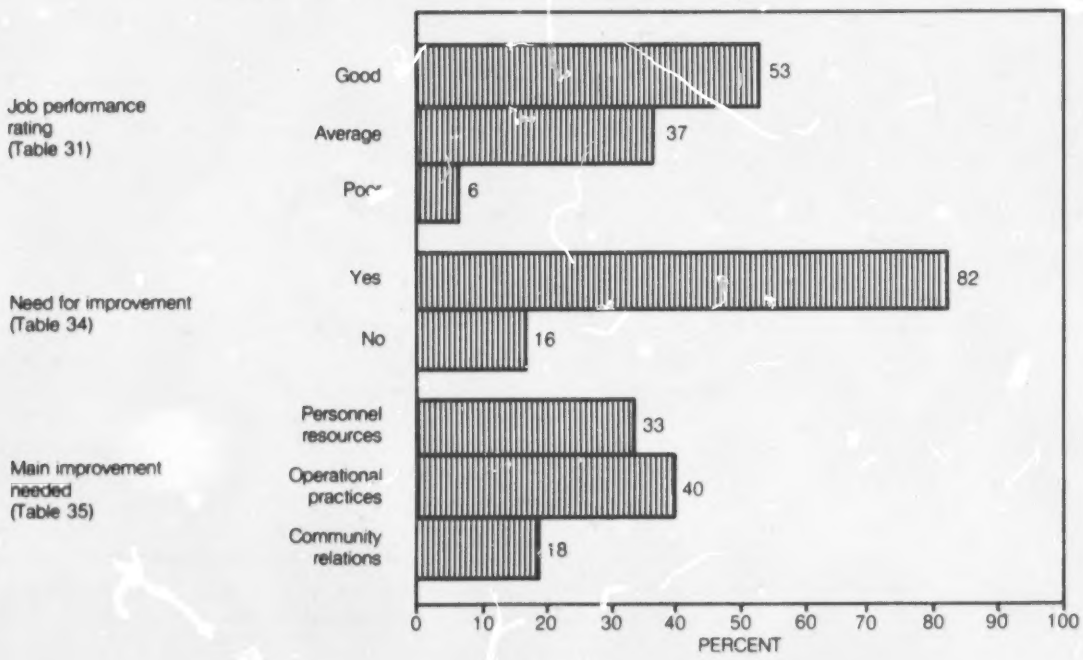


Chart D. Summary findings about police performance



Crime trends

This section of the report deals wth the perceptions ot Minneapolis residents with respect to community crime trends and personal safety, issues relating to crime in the Nation, and the accuracy with which newspapers and television were thought to be reporting the crime problem. The findings were drawn from Data Tables 1 through 6, found in Appendix I. The relevant questions, appearing in the facsimile of the survey instrument (Appendix II) are 9a, 9c, 10a, 12, 15a, and 15b; each question was asked of persons age 16 and over.

U.S. crime trends

Most residents of Minneapolis were of the opinion that crime in the United States was on the upswing. Seventy-three percent said crime had increased in the past year or two, 19 percent believed it was unchanged, and only 4 percent felt crime was declining. The remainder either did not know or did not respond. There was general agreement regarding the rise in crime across sex, race, age, or victim experience categories, even though some groups were somewhat more pessimistic in their assessment than were others. To illustrate, blacks were likelier than whites to believe there was an upward trend, but only moderately so (78 vs. 72 percent). Similarly, a slightly higher proportion of females or persons age 35 and over than of males or those under age 35 considered crime a growing national problem.

Neighborhood crime trends

A noticeably different result was obtained when residents were asked about crime in their own neighborhoods. Persons who believed crime was on the increase made up only 28 percent of the population, whereas those who felt it had remained unchanged accounted for half the total. As before, only a small minority (5 percent) thought crime was declining; 7 percent considered themselves newcomers to the neighborhood and did not offer an opinion, and 9 percent said they did not know.

Persons who had been victimized by one of the measured crimes were more likely than nonvictims to perceive an increase in neighborhood crime (34 vs. 24 percent) and less apt to regard the situation as unchanged. Age was also related to perceptions of neighborhood crime, with persons age 16-34 less inclined than those age 35 and over to believe crime was growing. In addition, the data showed that many younger individuals, particularly young adults age 20-24, were new arrivals in the community and, as a consequence, did not feel qualified to comment on the direction of neighborhood crime.

Relative neighborhood safety, that is, how well the local vicinity measured up to other parts of the Minneapolis metropolitan area, was also gauged by the survey. The vast majority of residents (89 percent) believed their neighborhoods to be at least on a par with other vicinities, and many (53 percent) regarded them as less or much less dangerous. On the other hand, only 1 in 10 considered their neighborhoods more or much more dangerous than others in the area. This lopsided distribution of responses perhaps could be anticipated, because it would seem reasonable to expect residents to look with favor on their own neighborhoods even if they were relatively unsafe.

Whites and blacks had decidedly different views about relative neighborhood safety. Whereas over half of the whites said their neighborhoods were less or much less dangerous than others, 35 percent of the blacks shared this view about their own communities. Blacks, on the other hand, were more likely than whites to rate their neighborhoods as average, yet they were no more apt to say their neighborhoods were more or much more dangerous. Hence, differences of opinion were manifested along the range of responses from "average" to "much less dangerous." For the population as a whole, 1 in 10 persons felt so endangered that they rated their vicinities as more perilous than others in the city.

With regard to experience with crime, it was found that persons who had been victimized in the past 12 months were somewhat less apt than those who had not to rate their neighborhood as less or much less dangerous (48 vs. 57 percent). Unlike the response differences by race, however, victims were somewhat more apt than nonvictims to characterize their areas as more or much more dangerous (13 vs. 8 percent). Opinions were relatively homogeneous across sex or age categories,

although there were certain statistically significant response differences.

Who are the offenders?

Turning to the identity of offenders, interviewers asked residents if they thought most neighborhood crimes were committed by persons living within or outside the immediate vicinity. Two of every 5 individuals believed outsiders were to blame, 27 percent felt neighboring residents were responsible, and 4 percent held both types of persons liable. Of the remainder, 26 percent did not know who the malefactors were, and 3 percent said there was no neighborhood crime.

Lacking direct evidence on the matter, respondents no doubt had a natural reluctance to blame nearby residents for neighborhood crime, yet some groups were less hesitant to do so than others. Persons who were actually victimized (many of whom were attacked in the neighborhood and saw their assailants) blamed individuals living in the area and outsiders with roughly equal frequency. Nonvictims, on the other hand, were nearly twice as likely to blame outsiders as people in the community.

Age also was related to perceptions of the origin of offenders. Beyond age 24, there was a decrease in the proportion of individuals who believed local residents were responsible for crime. At the extremes, 40 percent of persons age 20-24 but only 13 percent of those 65 and over held neighboring residents to blame. Furthermore, persons age 35 and over appeared more inclined than their younger counterparts to feel there was no local crime or not to know who was responsible. Males or blacks were slightly more apt than females or whites, respectively, to identify the perpetrators as persons from the community.

Chances of personal victimization

Notwithstanding the feeling of relative neighborhood security manifested by most Minneapolis residents, there was a popular belief that personal safety had diminished. Asked about their likelihood of sustaining a personal attack or robbery, 51 percent said it had increased, 6 percent believed it had decreased, and 41 percent felt it had remained the same.

Relatively more women than men believed the risk of attack had increased, whereas the reverse was true for those who saw their chances as remaining about the same or declining. Other measured subgroups gave roughly comparable responses, although there were some significant intercategory differences. Thus, whites were more likely than blacks, victims more apt than nonvictims, and persons age 35-64 more inclined than younger ones to see a growing threat of attack. Interestingly enough, two groups with higher than average victimization rates for violent crimes in 1973, males and persons age 16-34, were not as likely to be alarmed as their less-victimized counterparts.[3]

Crime and the media

Media portrayal of crime was the subject of another survey question. Residents were asked to compare their perceptions of the crime problem with television and newspaper coverage and to decide whether crime was less serious than, about as serious as, or more serious than reported. The greatest number of residents (49 percent) said media coverage reflected a level of seriousness which approximated their own evaluation, whereas 35 percent felt the reporting did not adequately portray the gravity of the situation. Given the generally modest level of concern with crime exhibited in previous responses, it followed that relatively few individuals (11 percent) charged the media with sensationalism or overcoverage. Population subgroups were in general agreement about media coverage, although males or persons age 16-34 were more apt than females or individuals 35 and over, respectively, to indicate that the crime problem was less serious than audiences were led to believe.

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[3]United States. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. *Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1975, p. 131.

Fear of crime

Among other things, results covered thus far have shown that many residents of Minneapolis believed crime had increased over the years leading up to the survey, and, in addition, felt their own chances of being attacked or robbed had risen. Whether or not they feared for their personal safety is a matter treated in this section of the report. Also examined is the impact of the fear of crime on activity patterns and on considerations regarding changes of residence. Survey questions 11a, 11b, 11c, 13a, 13b, 16a, 16b, and 16c—all asked of persons age 16 and over—and Data Tables 7 through 18 are referenced here.

Crime as a deterrent to mobility

To examine the effect of crime on movement within the city, individuals were asked if there were parts of the Minneapolis metropolitan area where they had reason to go or wanted to go but were afraid to enter because of crime. Eighty-five percent of the population said they were unafraid during the daytime, and the rest were either fearful or their answers went unrecorded.[4]

There were only modest response differences to this question, and for none of the groups examined was the proportion answering in the negative (i.e., those who said they were unafraid) less than 83 percent of the total. The data show, however, that males or nonvictims were slightly less fearful than females or victims, respectively; for whites and blacks, there was no significant difference of opinion.

When the residents were asked to consider the evening hours, fear of crime was more frequently cited as inhibiting movement within the area, although a majority continued to maintain that they were unafraid. Sixty-four percent of the population, compared with 85 percent for the question about daytime, stated they were not frightened. In general, variations among the measured groups followed a pattern set in the preceding question, but were more pronounced. For example, 73 percent of blacks and 64 percent of whites said they were unafraid of moving about at night, and the percentage of "no fear" responses was 68 for males and 61 for females. Furthermore, the relative number of these responses generally tended to increase with age, although the pattern was neither consistent nor statistically significant with respect to specific age groups. At the extremes, 57 percent of persons age 16-19 and 70 percent of the senior citizens said they were unafraid. This ostensible increase in confidence with age was contrary to what might be expected, as older persons are generally believed to be more fearful than younger persons. It is possible that this finding was an artifact of question design rather than a true indicator of disparate attitudes. As explained, respondents were asked to consider only those parts of the metropolitan area where they would have reason or would want to go, and it is likely that the areas under consideration varied with age. Perhaps for reasons unrelated to crime, older persons, particularly senior citizens, may have circumscribed the areas they considered in answering the question, whereas younger persons may have been much less restrictive.

Neighborhood safety

Survey results previously discussed showed that most individuals viewed their own neighborhoods as more secure than the Nation as a whole or other parts of the Minneapolis metropolitan area. This feeling of safety in one's neighborhood was also evident in the response to a question concerning fear of attack. When asked, "How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood during the day?", 70 percent responded very safe, 26 percent reasonably safe, and only 4 percent either somewhat or very unsafe. In other words, nearly all residents of Minneapolis felt at least reasonably secure during the day when out alone in their neighborhoods.

A general feeling of security existed for all identifiable subgroups, although there were significant variations in the degree of safety perceived. For instance, even though broad consensus existed among men and women with regard to the overall safety of neighborhoods, men were more likely than women (80 vs. 62 percent) to feel very safe and less apt to feel reasonably safe (18 vs. 32). These differences between the sexes were manifested at each age level.

A similar pattern existed along racial lines, with whites more so than blacks displaying confidence

[4] It should be noted that the source questions for data covered in this section (Questions 13a and 13b) referred to places in the metropolitan area where the respondent *needed* or *desired* to enter. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that high risk places, those most highly feared, were excluded from consideration by many respondents. Had the questions applied unconditionally to all sectors of the area, the pattern of responses no doubt would have been different.

in the safety of the community. Once again, age as a controlling variable did not appear to weaken the relationship between race and perceptions of daytime safety; as a result of large variances resulting from the small size of the black population, however, relatively sizable response differences were not always statistically significant. By itself, age had some effect on opinions about neighborhood safety. Persons age 16-49 were somewhat more likely than those age 50 and over to say they felt very safe, whereas older persons were more apt to regard the neighborhood environment as reasonably safe. Victimization experience, on the other hand, did not substantially alter impressions of neighborhood safety, despite the fact that the differences between victims and nonvictims who selected the "very" and "reasonably safe" categories were statistically significant.

When asked about neighborhood safety at night, residents displayed a good deal more apprehension than exhibited by responses to the daytime question. Fewer individuals were willing to characterize the environment as at least reasonably safe, and the proportion who expressed great confidence in their safety dropped off sharply. In summary, 26 percent felt very safe and 39 percent reasonably safe (a combined total 30 percentage points lower than for the daytime query); 20 percent said somewhat unsafe and 15 percent, very unsafe.

Intergroup differences apparent for the daytime question were strengthened for that about nighttime. Males were roughly three times as likely as females to feel very safe and also were more apt to feel reasonably secure. Overall, some 86 percent of men compared with 47 percent of women regarded their neighborhoods as no less than reasonably secure at night. By contrast, women were about 4 times as likely as men to feel at least somewhat unsafe (53 vs. 14 percent). These differences existed at each age level. To illustrate, 93 percent of all males 20-24 said they were very or reasonably safe at night and 7 percent said they were somewhat or very unsafe, contrasted with 52 and 48 percent, respectively, for females of the same age; for persons age 65 and over the comparable proportions were 66 and 33 percent for males and 29 and 70 percent for females.

When out alone in their neighborhoods at night, a higher proportion of blacks than of whites believed themselves to be unsafe. Age was also related to perceptions of nighttime safety. The proportion of residents regarding the neighborhood as at least reasonably safe increased between ages 20-24 and 25-34, then declined thereafter. Thus, 76 percent of those age 25-34 believed themselves to be very or reasonably safe, but only 43 percent of residents age 65 and over agreed. As before, the relationship between victim experience and attitudes about neighborhood safety was inconsequential.

Crime as a cause for moving away

It is not unreasonable to assume that a perceived peril from crime might prompt some individuals to consider moving out of the neighborhood. To determine the extent to which this viewpoint was shared by the residents of Minneapolis, those who expressed some feeling of insecurity in the neighborhood, either in the day or at night (or both), were asked if they had considered moving. Fifteen percent said the situation was perilous enough to make them think seriously about relocating, but 83 percent said it was not. Hence, the bulk of those respondents who to a greater or lesser degree felt unsafe had not considered leaving the neighborhood. The trauma of victimization appeared to have some effect on responses; victims were twice as likely as nonvictims (22 vs. 11 percent) to have considered a move. In addition, blacks or persons under age 50 were more inclined than whites or older persons, respectively, to contemplate leaving the area.[5]

Crime as a cause for activity modification

A series of questions in the survey associated fear of crime with general activity modification. Residents were asked if over the past few years, as a consequence of crime, they had altered their way of life, or if they thought people in general or their neighbors had done so. Specific activities were not mentioned since the objective of the question was a broad assessment of change.

With respect to other persons, residents held

[5]As shown in Data Table 15, males appeared to be slightly more likely than females to say they had thought about moving. The observation is somewhat misleading, however, because the source question was asked only of persons who said they felt unsafe during daytime and/or nighttime. Totaling 36 percent of the relevant population, individuals who were asked the question included 14 percent of all males, contrasted with 53 percent of all females. Thus, 5 percent of the total population age 16 and over—including 3 percent of males and 8 percent of females—said they had seriously considered moving.

the view that crime had made less of an impact on people in the neighborhood than on outsiders. About 39 percent of all individuals believed that people in the neighborhood had limited or changed their activities because of fear of crime, but 68 percent replied in a similar manner when the activities of people in general were considered. Perceptions about the relative tranquillity of one's own neighborhood—apparent in other results of the survey—evidently led many respondents to conclude that life in their own vicinities continued essentially unchanged.

Individuals were even less apt to suggest that crime had made an impact on their own personal habits; only 29 percent said they had changed their way of living, whereas the remainder said they had not. Thus, the overall pattern in this series of questions was a diminution in the proportion of affirmative responses (i.e., that there had been an alteration in living patterns) and a concomitant rise in negative responses as the group in question became more identifiable. This finding is consistent with results of a study based on National Crime Survey attitude data from eight other cities.[6]

Population groups that previously were shown to be more fearful were also more apt to admit to changes in personal activity patterns. Women were roughly twice as likely as men to have altered their way of life as a consequence of crime, a characteristic that to a greater or lesser degree maintained at each age level. Similarly, blacks as a group registered a higher proportion of affirmative responses than whites (38 vs. 28 percent), although statistically significant differences existed only for the 16-19 and 35-49 age groups. With regard to age, senior citizens (age 65 and over) were more likely than any other group to have modified their personal activities, some two-fifths affirming a change.

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[6]Garofalo, James. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. *Public Opinion about Crime: The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Residential problems and lifestyles

The initial attitude survey questions were designed to gather information about certain specific behavioral practices of Minneapolis householders and to explore perceptions about a wide range of community problems, one of which was crime. As indicated in the section entitled "Crime and Attitudes," certain questions were asked of only one member of each household, known as the household respondent. Information gathered from such persons is treated in this section of the report and found in Data Tables 19 through 26; the pertinent data were based on survey questions 2a through 7b. In addition, the responses to questions 8a through 8f, relating to certain aspects of personal lifestyle, also are examined in this section; the relevant questions were asked of all household members age 16 and over, including the household respondent, and the results are displayed in Data Tables 27 through 30. As can be seen from the questionnaire, and unlike the procedure used in developing the information discussed in the two preceding sections of this report, the questions that served as a basis for the topics covered here did not reveal to respondents that the development of data on crime was the main purpose of the survey.

Neighborhood problems and selecting a home

For most persons, moving away from a neighborhood and into a new community is an important event. To determine to what extent crime was the central motivation for relocating, respondents for households that had moved relatively recently (5 years or less) were asked what they considered to be the most important reason for selecting the present neighborhood and leaving the old one. Results showed that crime was not a common response; in fact, only 3 percent of those queried said it had been the major reason for leaving the old neighborhood and a nominal proportion also said a low crime rate had been the crucial factor behind the choice of the current location. The most frequently cited reasons were characteristics and location of the old home, desire for a better house, and the location of the new dwelling.

Asked if they were dissatisfied in any way with their neighborhood, one-third of the household respondents said "yes" and two-thirds "no," victimized individuals showing a greater inclination than those not victimized to express discontent (40 vs. 30 percent). Of those who identified problems, about one-fifth (or 7 percent of all household respondents) pointed to crime as the most serious concern, and an additional 26 percent mentioned related matters, such as the "influx of a bad element" or "problems with neighbors." Heading the list of neighborhood problems were environmental concerns, which accounted for 29 percent of the responses given. Persons victimized or members of families earning less than $10,000 were more likely than nonvictims or wealthier individuals, respectively, to consider crime the most serious neighborhood problem.

Food and merchandise shopping practices

In an effort to determine if fear of crime affected decisions about shopping, household respondents were asked where they did their major food shopping and what their reason was for shopping there. In answer to the first question, 74 percent replied that neighborhood stores were customarily patronized, whereas 25 percent said they went outside the vicinity. Blacks grocery shopped outside the neighborhood relatively more than whites. Respondents mainly pointed to the absence or inadequacy of neighborhood stores, or to high prices, as reasons for shopping in other places, but rarely said crime was the major cause.

Similarly, crime was only infrequently mentioned when the questioning turned to shopping for other goods, such as clothing and general merchandise. Among household respondents who preferred stores in the neighborhood or suburbs (54 percent), as opposed to those in the downtown area (43), crime considerations were inconsequential. Shopping practices were mainly influenced by convenience, better parking facilities, adequate transportation, or superior selection of stores or articles.

Entertainment practices

All individuals age 16 and over were given a set of questions pertaining to personal entertainment. Asked to consider the regularity with which they went out in the evening relative to a year or two

before, 20 percent said they went out more frequently, 45 percent about the same, and 35 percent less often. A number of reasons were given for changing the frequency, but, with a notable exception, crime was not often mentioned: 13 percent of persons age 65 and over who said they were going out less often attributed this to crime.

In choosing theaters, restaurants, and other entertainment establishments, 7 of 10 residents usually picked places within the city, and most of the remainder patronized suburban facilities. Three percent of those who sought entertainment outside Minneapolis did so because of fear of crime, whereas 62 percent did so because they preferred the facilities or found them to be convenient, easy to reach, or the only ones available. Convenience was by far the most important reason given by individuals who usually remained in the city.

Local police performance

Following the series of questions concerning neighborhood safety and crime as a deterrent to personal mobility, individuals age 16 and over were asked to assess the overall performance of the local police and to suggest ways, if any, in which police effectiveness might be improved. Data Tables 31 through 37, derived from survey questions 14a and 14b, contain the results on which this discussion is based.

Are they doing a good, average, or poor job?

In response to an initial question on overall effectiveness, some 53 percent of the residents felt the police were doing a good job, 37 percent an average job, and only 6 percent a poor job. Roughly 4 percent did not know how to rate the local authorities. Although the query did not touch upon specific aspects of the job, it may be reasoned that the favorable rating—nine-tenths reporting either good or average—could be attributed at least in part to the prevalence of generally positive assessments of neighborhood safety, as discussed previously in this report.

Not all the city's residents were equally satisfied with the performance of the police. Persons of differing race gave the most striking contrasts of opinion. Only 30 percent of blacks, compared with 55 percent of whites, judged the police as good, whereas 43 percent of blacks and 36 percent of whites said they did an average job. Thus, blacks were about 4 times more likely than whites to have rated police performance below par. Sharp differences of opinion generally prevailed regardless of age level. For example, 42 percent of whites age 16-24, but only 18 percent of blacks in the same age bracket, said the police did a good job. On the other hand, 7 percent of whites and 34 percent of blacks in those age groups said their performance was substandard.

Persons who had been victimized over the 1-year reference period were less likely than were those who had not to rate the police as good (48 vs. 57 percent) and more likely to consider them average or poor. By the same token, younger persons were more apt than older ones to offer critical appraisals of the police. Two-fifths of the youngest respondents characterized the police as "good," but two-thirds of those age 65 and over felt the same way. The pattern of a more positive assessment as age increased appeared to hold when sex and race were controlled, even though the differences were not always statistically significant. Finally, gender, which had been an important factor in several previous questions, did not appear to be related to meaningful opinion differences about the police.

How can the police improve?

Although favorably disposed toward their local police, most Minneapolis residents nonetheless offered suggestions on ways to improve police services. Of those who had an opinion about the police only 16 percent felt there was no need for improvement; included in this group was a higher than average proportion of senior citizens (26 percent).

A variety of specific suggestions was made concerning the most important way to upgrade police performance. Two of these, the belief that more police were needed on the force (26 percent) and that additional police should be on duty in certain areas of the city or at certain times of the day (22 percent) accounted for roughly half the total. Also relatively common were the views that the police could be more effective if they were more prompt, responsive, and alert, or if police-community relations were better. Relatively few individuals offered the view that there was a need for better training, a focus on more important duties, increased traffic control, or an end to discrimination.[7] Of all recommendations, some two-fifths pertained to more effective or efficient operational practices, one-third to quantitative or qualitative personnel matters, and roughly one-fifth to community relations. Eight percent of the responses could not be assigned to any of the categories designated on the questionnaire.

Just as the two races differed in their opinions on the general effectiveness of the police, they also emphasized different areas for improvement.

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[7]For most of the remainder of this discussion, the eight detailed response items covered in Question 14b were combined into three categories, as follows: *Community relations:* (1) "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and (2) "Don't discriminate." *Operational practices:* (1) "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; (2) "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; (3) "Need more traffic control"; and (4) "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times." And, *personnel resources:* (1) "Hire more policemen" and (2) "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

White residents stressed changes in personnel resources relatively more than did blacks, who emphasized improved community relations. Within the latter category, some 34 percent of blacks said the police should be more courteous, improve their attitude, or advance community relations, and 10 percent felt they should stop discriminating; the corresponding figures for whites were 15 and 1 percent, respectively.

Slightly less dramatic were the dissimilarities associated with age and victim experience. Even though the differences were not always statistically significant, older persons appeared more disposed than younger ones to feel that improvement needs lay in the area of personnel resources (especially augmenting the force) and were less likely to stress better operational practices or community relations. As an example, 43 percent of the elderly said the greatest need was for more police, but only 15 percent of persons age 16-19 concurred. In this regard, persons who had not been victimized in the preceding 12 months were more likely than victims to suggest enlarging the police force. Victims, by contrast, were more apt to see the need for better police-community relations.

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 37 statistical data tables in this appendix present the results of the Minneapolis attitudinal survey conducted early in 1974. They are organized topically, generally paralleling the report's analytical discussion. For each subject, the data tables consist of cross-tabulations of personal (or household) characteristics and the relevant response categories. For a given population group, each table displays the percent distribution of answers to a question.

All statistical data generated by the survey are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variances, or errors, associated with the fact that they were derived from a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report.

Each data table parenthetically displays the size of the group for which a distribution of responses was calculated. As with the percentages, these base figures are estimates. On tables showing the answers of individual respondents (Tables 1-18 and 27-37), the figures reflect an adjustment based on an independent post-Census estimate of the city's resident population. For data from household respondents (Tables 19-26), the bases were generated solely by the survey itself.

A note beneath each data table identifies the question that served as source of the data. As an expedient in preparing tables, certain response categories were reworded and/or abbreviated. The questionnaire facsimile (Appendix II) should be consulted for the exact wording of both the questions and the response categories. For questionnaire items that carried the instruction "Mark all that apply," thereby enabling a respondent to furnish more than a single answer, the data tables reflect only the answer designated by the respondent as being the most important one rather than all answers given.

The first six data tables were used in preparing the "Crime Trends" section of the report. Tables 7-18 relate to the topic "Fear of Crime"; Tables 19-30 cover "Residential Problems and Lifestyles"; and the last seven tables display information concerning "Local Police Performance."

Table 1. Direction of crime trends in the United States

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Decreased	Same	Don't know	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	72.5	3.5	18.6	5.2	0.3
Sex						
Male (129,700)	100.0	70.5	4.1	19.7	5.3	0.3
Female (161,000)	100.0	74.7	3.0	17.6	5.1	0.2
Race						
White (273,100)	100.0	72.5	3.4	18.8	5.0	0.3
Black (12,400)	100.0	78.4	5.5	11.7	4.1	[1]0.3
Other (5,300)	100.0	61.1	[1]3.5	19.4	16.0	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	66.2	6.3	24.2	3.1	[1]0.1
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	70.2	4.2	21.1	4.3	[1]0.2
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	71.2	3.0	21.0	4.5	[1]0.3
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	72.8	2.7	19.2	5.2	[1]0.1
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	77.0	3.0	14.1	5.7	[1]0.2
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	74.8	[1]3.0	14.3	7.5	[1]0.5
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (172,800)	100.0	72.2	3.5	18.2	5.9	0.2
Victimized (117,900)	100.0	72.9	3.5	19.1	4.2	0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 10a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 2. Direction of crime trends in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Decreased	Same	Haven't lived here that long	Don't know	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	27.8	5.3	50.1	7.4	9.2	0.3
Sex							
Male (129,700)	100.0	25.2	5.8	53.0	7.6	8.2	0.3
Female (161,000)	100.0	29.9	4.9	47.7	7.3	10.0	0.2
Race							
White (273,100)	100.0	27.7	5.2	50.6	7.4	9.0	0.2
Black (12,400)	100.0	32.6	9.3	41.8	6.2	9.3	[1]0.8
Other (5,300)	100.0	20.6	[1]2.9	44.0	12.5	19.4	[1]0.6
Age							
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	24.1	7.2	51.3	9.4	7.7	[1]0.3
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	20.3	6.1	49.2	16.2	8.1	[1]0.1
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	25.1	3.5	51.2	10.9	8.9	[1]0.4
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	32.0	5.1	50.5	4.6	7.5	[1]0.3
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	33.8	5.3	48.8	1.9	10.0	[1]0.2
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	30.0	5.6	50.2	2.1	11.9	[1]0.3
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (172,800)	100.0	23.8	5.3	53.8	6.3	10.6	0.3
Victimized (117,900)	100.0	33.6	5.3	44.7	9.0	7.0	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 9a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 3. Comparison of neighborhood crime with other metropolitan area neighborhoods

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Much more dangerous	More dangerous	About average	Less dangerous	Much less dangerous	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	0.9	9.0	35.4	39.0	14.3	1.4
Sex							
Male (129,700)	100.0	1.1	9.7	32.8	39.3	15.7	1.5
Female (161,000)	100.0	0.8	8.4	37.5	38.7	13.1	1.4
Race							
White (273,100)	100.0	0.9	8.9	34.5	39.7	14.7	1.4
Black (12,400)	100.0	[1]1.7	10.2	51.3	27.7	6.9	[1]2.2
Other (5,300)	100.0	[1]1.7	10.3	45.6	29.8	10.8	[1]1.8
Age							
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	1.1	9.4	38.9	35.8	13.9	1.0
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	1.3	15.4	36.6	35.3	10.3	1.2
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	0.8	10.4	33.0	40.4	14.0	1.4
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	1.1	7.7	33.2	39.7	17.2	1.1
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	[1]0.5	5.8	34.2	41.8	16.3	1.4
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	0.8	5.3	38.5	39.2	13.9	2.3
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (172,800)	100.0	0.6	7.1	34.0	41.5	15.3	1.6
Victimized (117,900)	100.0	1.4	11.7	37.6	35.3	12.8	1.2

NOTE: Data based on question 12. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crimes

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	No neighborhood crime	People living here	Outsiders	Equally by both	Don't know	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	3.3	27.2	39.6	3.9	25.5	0.6
Sex							
Male (129,700)	100.0	3.5	29.0	39.1	4.8	22.9	0.7
Female (161,000)	100.0	3.2	25.7	39.9	3.2	27.6	0.4
Race							
White (273,100)	100.0	3.5	27.0	39.8	3.8	25.4	0.6
Black (12,400)	100.0	[1]0.8	32.4	37.6	6.3	22.5	[1]0.3
Other (5,300)	100.0	[1]1.6	21.9	32.0	5.9	37.4	[1]1.2
Age							
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	1.1	36.3	43.3	4.0	15.2	[1]0.1
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	2.2	39.8	33.7	2.7	21.0	0.6
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	2.3	33.8	33.9	4.6	24.9	[1]0.5
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	3.1	24.4	41.1	5.4	25.2	0.7
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	4.7	19.0	43.7	3.0	29.0	0.6
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	5.5	13.4	43.8	3.8	32.8	0.7
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (172,800)	100.0	4.2	22.1	41.1	3.5	28.5	0.5
Victimized (117,900)	100.0	1.9	34.6	37.2	4.6	21.0	0.6

NOTE: Data based on question 9c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 5. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Going up	Same	Going down	No opinion	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	50.9	40.5	5.9	2.5	0.2
Sex						
Male (129,700)	100.0	43.0	46.9	7.7	2.1	0.4
Female (161,000)	100.0	57.3	35.3	4.5	2.8	[1]0.1
Race						
White (273,100)	100.0	51.6	40.2	5.8	2.2	0.2
Black (12,400)	100.0	44.3	42.1	8.5	4.6	[1]0.6
Other (5,300)	100.0	32.5	48.7	[illegible].4	10.4	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	45.9	41.9	10.5	1.4	[1]0.2
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	49.8	41.1	7.8	1.2	[1]0.1
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	46.9	45.5	6.1	1.2	[1]0.3
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	55.3	38.3	4.4	1.8	[1]0.2
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	57.2	36.3	3.6	2.6	[1]0.2
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	48.6	39.7	5.3	6.2	[1]0.2
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (172,800)	100.0	49.1	42.1	5.3	3.3	0.2
Victimized (117,900)	100.0	53.5	38.1	5.8	1.3	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 15a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 6. Seriousness of crime problem relative to what newspapers and television report

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Less serious	Same	More serious	No opinion	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	11.0	49.3	35.1	4.2	0.4
Sex						
Male (129,700)	100.0	14.3	47.3	33.7	4.2	0.5
Female (161,000)	100.0	8.4	50.9	36.2	4.3	0.2
Race						
White (273,100)	100.0	11.0	49.4	35.1	4.1	0.3
Black (12,400)	100.0	9.3	47.2	38.3	4.4	[1]0.7
Other (5,300)	100.0	12.1	48.6	28.8	10.6	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	16.0	51.3	30.6	2.0	[1]0.1
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	13.3	48.5	35.0	3.0	[1]0.1
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	12.3	52.4	31.9	2.7	0.6
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	9.6	49.1	37.5	3.3	[1]0.4
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	8.7	47.8	38.7	4.5	[1]0.2
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	8.0	47.2	35.3	8.9	[1]0.5
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (172,800)	100.0	10.5	50.8	33.0	5.2	0.4
Victimized (117,900)	100.0	11.7	47.0	38.2	2.8	0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 15b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7. Fear of going into parts of the metropolitan area during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	13.0	85.3	1.7
Sex				
Male (129,700)	100.0	10.8	87.7	1.5
Female (161,000)	100.0	14.8	83.3	1.9
Race				
White (273,100)	100.0	13.1	85.2	1.7
Black (12,400)	100.0	10.5	88.5	[1]1.0
Other (5,300)	100.0	12.7	84.5	[1]2.8
Age				
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	12.4	84.6	2.9
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	11.7	87.1	1.2
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	11.3	87.4	1.3
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	15.2	83.6	1.2
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	15.0	82.8	2.2
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	12.6	85.6	1.8
Victimisation experience				
Not victimised (172,800)	100.0	11.8	86.4	1.8
Victimised (117,900)	100.0	14.8	83.7	1.5

NOTE: Data based on question 13a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Fear of going into parts of the metropolitan area at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	29.1	64.0	6.9
Sex				
Male (129,700)	100.0	27.3	68.4	4.3
Female (161,000)	100.0	30.5	60.5	8.9
Race				
White (273,100)	100.0	29.5	63.7	6.8
Black (12,400)	100.0	19.5	73.1	7.4
Other (5,300)	100.0	32.9	57.7	9.4
Age				
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	33.0	56.8	10.2
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	31.0	60.9	8.0
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	31.3	64.0	4.7
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	31.5	63.1	5.4
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	28.5	65.8	5.7
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	21.3	70.0	8.8
Victimisation experience				
Not victimised (172,800)	100.0	26.3	66.6	7.1
Victimised (117,900)	100.0	33.3	60.2	6.5

NOTE: Data based on question 13b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Table 9. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	70.0	26.0	3.0	0.7	0.3
Sex						
Male (129,700)	100.0	80.0	18.4	1.0	[1]0.2	0.4
Female (161,000)	100.0	61.9	32.1	4.6	1.2	0.3
Race						
White (273,100)	100.0	70.7	25.5	2.9	0.6	0.3
Black (12,400)	100.0	58.1	34.5	3.7	3.0	[1]0.6
Other (5,300)	100.0	60.9	30.4	[1]5.6	[1]1.9	[1]1.3
Age						
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	76.1	20.9	2.3	[1]0.4	[1]0.2
20-24 (31,000)	100.0	75.5	22.0	2.4	[1]0.1	[1]0.0
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	78.3	19.7	1.3	[1]0.3	[1]0.3
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	73.6	23.3	2.2	[1]0.6	[1]0.4
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	65.7	29.6	3.5	0.9	[1]0.2
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	53.1	38.1	6.2	1.9	0.7
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (172,800)	100.0	68.9	27.0	3.2	0.6	0.3
Victimized (117,900)	100.0	71.6	24.5	2.7	0.9	0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (13,000)	100.0	85.7	13.3	[1]0.3	[1]0.2	[1]0.5
20-24 (22,700)	100.0	87.3	12.2	[1]0.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (29,400)	100.0	86.2	13.2	[1]0.2	[1]0.1	[1]0.3
35-49 (21,600)	100.0	80.5	17.6	[1]1.2	[1]0.1	[1]0.5
50-64 (24,000)	100.0	75.0	22.8	1.4	[1]0.4	[1]0.4
65 and over (18,900)	100.0	63.6	32.8	2.6	[1]0.5	[1]0.5
Female						
16-19 (15,600)	100.0	68.1	27.2	4.0	[1]0.6	[1]0.0
20-24 (28,300)	100.0	66.0	29.9	3.9	[1]0.2	[1]0.0
25-34 (28,900)	100.0	70.4	26.3	2.4	[1]0.6	[1]0.3
35-49 (23,900)	100.0	67.3	28.4	3.0	[1]1.0	[1]0.3
50-64 (31,200)	100.0	58.6	34.9	5.1	1.3	[1]0.1
65 and over (33,000)	100.0	47.1	41.1	8.3	2.7	[1]0.7
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (26,700)	100.0	77.3	19.9	2.4	[1]0.2	[1]0.3
20-24 (47,500)	100.0	76.6	21.2	2.0	[1]0.1	[1]0.0
25-34 (53,400)	100.0	79.3	19.1	1.2	[1]0.2	[1]0.2
35-49 (41,500)	100.0	74.9	22.3	2.0	[1]0.4	[1]0.1
50-64 (52,900)	100.0	66.9	29.0	3.3	0.7	[1]0.2
65 and over (51,100)	100.0	53.3	38.1	6.3	1.8	0.6
Black						
16-19 (1,600)	100.0	65.5	28.4	[1]2.0	[1]4.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,400)	100.0	57.0	36.1	[1]6.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (2,900)	100.0	69.7	27.7	[1]1.3	[1]1.3	[1]0.0
35-49 (2,900)	100.0	59.5	34.8	[1]3.4	[1]2.3	[1]0.0
50-64 (1,800)	100.0	40.3	47.0	[1]4.4	[1]6.5	[1]1.8
65 and over (900)	100.0	41.3	37.5	[1]5.4	[1]10.9	[1]4.9

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (12,100)	100.0	87.6	11.4	[1]0.3	[1]0.2	[1]0.6
20-24 (21,400)	100.0	88.3	11.6	[1]0.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (26,800)	100.0	86.5	12.9	[1]0.2	[1]0.1	[1]0.2
35-49 (19,700)	100.0	82.1	16.3	[1]1.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.5
50-64 (23,100)	100.0	75.5	22.6	1.3	[1]0.3	[1]0.3
65 and over (18,500)	100.0	63.9	32.4	2.7	[1]0.5	[1]0.5
Female						
16-19 (14,700)	100.0	68.8	26.9	4.1	[1]0.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (26,100)	100.0	67.0	29.1	3.6	[1]0.3	[1]0.0
25-34 (26,500)	100.0	71.9	25.4	2.2	[1]0.2	[1]0.2
35-49 (21,800)	100.0	68.4	27.7	2.8	[1]0.8	[1]0.3
50-64 (29,800)	100.0	60.2	33.9	4.8	1.1	[1]0.1
65 and over (3,300)	100.0	47.3	41.3	8.3	2.5	[1]0.6
Black						
Male						
16-19 (700)	100.0	69.0	[1]31.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (800)	100.0	68.9	[1]22.1	[1]9.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (1,600)	100.0	85.4	[1]14.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
35-49 (1,300)	100.0	66.2	31.0	[1]2.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
50-64 (800)	100.0	64.6	[1]26.7	[1]0.0	[1]4.3	[1]4.4
65 and over (400)	100.0	[1]49.5	[1]50.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (900)	100.0	62.5	[1]26.3	[1]3.8	[1]7.5	[1]0.0
20-24 (1,600)	100.0	50.7	43.5	[1]5.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (1,300)	100.0	51.3	43.1	[1]2.9	[1]2.8	[1]0.0
35-49 (1,600)	100.0	54.3	37.9	[1]3.8	[1]4.0	[1]0.0
50-64 (1,100)	100.0	[1]22.9	61.5	[1]7.5	[1]8.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (500)	100.0	[1]34.3	[1]26.6	[1]9.9	[1]20.2	[1]9.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	25.5	38.6	20.0	15.4	0.4
Sex						
Male (129,700)	100.0	41.0	44.5	9.9	4.1	0.4
Female (161,000)	100.0	13.1	33.8	28.2	24.5	0.4
Race						
White (273,100)	100.0	25.9	38.5	20.0	15.2	0.4
Black (12,400)	100.0	20.8	35.5	21.4	21.5	[1]0.8
Other (5,300)	100.0	19.0	47.7	17.6	14.4	[1]1.3
Age						
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	31.4	40.5	17.2	10.5	[1]0.5
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	28.8	41.5	18.6	10.9	[1]0.2
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	35.0	41.2	16.0	7.5	[1]0.3
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	29.1	39.1	20.2	11.2	[1]0.4
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	19.0	39.4	22.7	18.3	0.6
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	12.3	30.4	24.6	32.1	0.7
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (172,800)	100.0	24.6	38.0	20.2	16.7	0.5
Victimized (117,900)	100.0	26.8	39.5	19.8	13.6	0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (13,000)	100.0	50.1	40.5	7.0	[1]1.6	[1]0.8
20-24 (22,700)	100.0	45.4	47.6	6.2	[1]0.6	[1]0.1
25-34 (29,400)	100.0	52.7	41.0	4.8	1.2	[1]0.3
35-49 (21,600)	100.0	41.1	43.6	11.2	3.2	[1]0.8
50-64 (24,000)	100.0	32.0	49.8	12.9	5.0	[1]0.3
65 and over (18,900)	100.0	22.6	43.4	18.9	14.5	[1]0.5
Female						
16-19 (15,600)	100.0	15.8	40.5	25.7	17.8	[1]0.2
20-24 (28,300)	100.0	15.5	36.6	28.5	19.3	[1]0.2
25-34 (28,900)	100.0	17.0	41.4	27.5	13.8	[1]0.2
35-49 (23,900)	100.0	18.1	35.0	28.3	18.5	[1]0.1
50-64 (31,200)	100.0	9.0	31.4	30.2	28.6	[1]0.8
65 and over (33,000)	100.0	6.4	22.9	27.8	42.1	[1]0.7
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (26,700)	100.0	32.2	40.3	17.3	9.7	[1]0.5
20-24 (47,500)	100.0	29.5	41.6	18.2	10.5	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,400)	100.0	35.8	40.9	16.1	7.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (41,500)	100.0	29.8	39.1	20.0	10.7	[1]0.4
50-64 (52,900)	100.0	19.4	39.9	22.5	17.8	[1]0.5
65 and over (51,100)	100.0	12.4	30.4	24.8	31.9	0.6
Black						
16-19 (1,600)	100.0	21.6	38.1	[1]17.3	23.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,400)	100.0	16.7	39.4	25.8	18.1	[1]0.0
25-34 (2,900)	100.0	29.1	41.2	15.9	13.8	[1]0.0
35-49 (2,900)	100.0	23.7	33.6	24.2	17.4	[1]1.0
50-64 (1,800)	100.0	[1]13.1	24.2	27.4	33.4	[1]1.8
65 and over (900)	100.0	[1]9.1	[1]30.2	[1]13.8	42.0	[1]4.9

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (12,100)	100.0	51.4	40.3	6.9	[1]0.5	[1]0.8
20-24 (21,400)	100.0	45.9	47.7	5.6	[1]0.6	[1]0.1
25-34 (26,800)	100.0	53.6	40.2	4.7	1.2	[1]0.2
35-49 (19,700)	100.0	42.4	42.9	10.8	3.0	[1]0.8
50-64 (23,100)	100.0	32.4	49.9	12.6	5.0	[1]0.1
65 and over (18,500)	100.0	22.9	42.9	19.3	14.3	[1]0.5
Female						
16-19 (14,700)	100.0	16.4	40.2	25.9	17.3	[1]0.2
20-24 (26,100)	100.0	16.0	36.6	28.5	18.6	[1]0.3
25-34 (26,500)	100.0	17.9	41.6	27.6	12.8	[1]0.1
35-49 (21,800)	100.0	18.4	35.7	28.3	17.6	[1]0.0
50-64 (29,800)	100.0	9.3	32.1	30.1	27.7	[1]0.8
65 and over (32,600)	100.0	6.4	23.2	27.8	41.9	[1]0.6
Black						
Male						
16-19 (700)	100.0	[1]38.9	[1]35.4	[1]10.3	[1]15.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (800)	100.0	[1]34.0	43.6	[1]22.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (1,600)	100.0	47.1	44.4	[1]6.3	[1]2.2	[1]0.0
35-49 (1,300)	100.0	30.0	47.4	[1]17.1	[1]5.6	[1]0.0
50-64 (800)	100.0	[1]26.0	48.0	[1]17.2	[1]4.3	[1]4.4
65 and over (400)	100.0	[1]9.5	[1]65.9	[1]0.0	[1]24.6	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (900)	100.0	[1]7.0	40.4	[1]23.2	[1]29.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (1,600)	100.0	[1]7.5	37.2	27.6	27.7	[1]0.0
25-34 (1,300)	100.0	[1]7.7	37.5	27.2	27.6	[1]0.0
35-49 (1,600)	100.0	18.7	22.7	29.9	26.8	[1]1.9
50-64 (1,100)	100.0	[1]3.9	[1]7.3	34.7	54.1	[1]0.0
65 and over (500)	100.0	[1]8.8	[1]0.0	[1]25.5	[1]56.7	[1]9.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Neighborhood dangerous enough to consider moving elsewhere

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (103,400)	100.0	15.3	83.0	1.7
Sex				
Male (18,300)	100.0	19.7	78.5	1.9
Female (85,100)	100.0	14.4	83.9	1.6
Race				
White (96,400)	100.0	14.8	83.5	1.7
Black (5,300)	100.0	23.5	75.8	[1]0.7
Other (1,700)	100.0	22.2	76.1	[1]1.7
Age				
16-19 (8,000)	100.0	16.2	81.7	[1]2.1
20-24 (15,100)	100.0	22.4	75.6	2.0
25-34 (13,700)	100.0	19.5	79.5	[1]1.0
35-49 (14,400)	100.0	19.9	78.7	[1]1.4
50-64 (22,700)	100.0	12.6	85.2	2.1
65 and over (29,500)	100.0	9.4	89.0	1.6
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (63,900)	100.0	11.2	86.9	1.9
Victimized (39,400)	100.0	22.1	76.5	1.3

NOTE: Data based on question 11c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	People in general				People in neighborhood				Personal			
	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	68.0	30.0	2.0	100.0	38.7	55.2	6.1	100.0	28.7	70.9	0.4
Sex												
Male (129,700)	100.0	65.5	32.3	2.1	100.0	35.9	59.0	5.1	100.0	18.9	80.4	0.6
Female (161,000)	100.0	69.9	28.2	1.9	100.0	41.0	52.1	6.9	100.0	36.5	63.2	0.2
Race												
White (273,100)	100.0	68.0	30.1	1.9	100.0	38.3	55.9	5.9	100.0	28.3	71.3	0.4
Black (12,400)	100.0	72.5	24.8	2.7	100.0	49.3	43.0	7.7	100.0	37.9	61.6	[1]0.5
Other (5,300)	100.0	56.6	37.6	5.8	100.0	36.3	50.1	13.6	100.0	27.2	71.6	[1]1.3
Age												
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	62.6	36.5	[1]0.9	100.0	35.1	61.9	3.0	100.0	24.4	75.4	[1]0.2
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	62.7	36.7	0.7	100.0	32.5	61.5	5.9	100.0	26.9	72.9	[1]0.2
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	59.6	38.7	1.6	100.0	30.5	63.0	6.5	100.0	21.3	78.3	[1]0.4
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	68.9	29.2	1.8	100.0	39.0	55.6	5.4	100.0	25.1	74.4	[1]0.5
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	77.7	20.2	2.0	100.0	46.0	47.6	6.4	100.0	32.4	67.2	[1]0.4
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	74.2	21.3	4.6	100.0	47.9	44.3	7.8	100.0	40.2	59.1	0.7
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (172,800)	100.0	68.2	29.3	2.5	100.0	37.2	56.5	6.4	100.0	27.2	72.3	0.4
Victimized (117,900)	100.0	67.6	31.1	1.4	100.0	41.0	53.3	5.7	100.0	30.8	68.8	0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 16a, 16b, and 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Sex and age				
Male				
16-19 (13,000)	100.0	16.1	83.4	[1]0.5
20-24 (22,700)	100.0	16.1	83.5	[1]0.4
25-34 (29,400)	100.0	13.3	86.2	[1]0.6
35-49 (21,600)	100.0	18.4	80.8	[1]0.8
50-64 (24,000)	100.0	23.0	76.3	[1]0.7
65 and over (18,900)	100.0	28.6	70.5	[1]0.9
Female				
16-19 (15,600)	100.0	31.3	68.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (28,300)	100.0	35.5	64.5	[1]0.0
25-34 (28,900)	100.0	29.4	70.3	[1]0.2
35-49 (23,900)	100.0	31.1	68.6	[1]0.3
50-64 (31,200)	100.0	39.7	60.1	[1]0.2
65 and over (33,000)	100.0	46.9	52.5	[1]0.6
Race and age				
White				
16-19 (26,700)	100.0	23.6	76.1	[1]0.2
20-24 (47,500)	100.0	26.2	73.6	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,400)	100.0	20.6	79.0	[1]0.3
35-49 (41,500)	100.0	23.9	75.6	[1]0.5
50-64 (52,900)	100.0	32.1	67.5	[1]0.4
65 and over (51,100)	100.0	40.2	59.0	0.7
Black				
16-19 (1,600)	100.0	40.2	59.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,400)	100.0	37.8	62.2	[1]0.0
25-34 (2,900)	100.0	30.2	69.8	[1]0.0
35-49 (2,900)	100.0	43.4	55.5	[1]1.0
50-64 (1,800)	100.0	38.6	59.6	[1]1.8
65 and over (900)	100.0	40.6	59.4	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Race, sex, and age				
White				
Male				
16-19 (12,100)	100.0	13.7	85.7	[1]0.5
20-24 (21,400)	100.0	16.2	83.3	[1]0.5
25-34 (26,800)	100.0	13.2	86.3	[1]0.5
35-49 (19,700)	100.0	17.6	81.6	[1]0.8
50-64 (23,100)	100.0	22.8	76.6	[1]0.6
65 and over (18,500)	100.0	28.5	70.6	[1]0.9
Female				
16-19 (24,700)	100.0	31.8	68.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (26,100)	100.0	34.4	65.6	[1]0.0
25-34 (26,500)	100.0	28.1	71.7	[1]0.1
35-49 (21,800)	100.0	29.5	70.3	[1]0.2
50-64 (29,800)	100.0	39.3	60.5	[1]0.2
65 and over (32,600)	100.0	46.9	52.5	[1]0.6
Black				
Male				
16-19 (700)	100.0	55.7	44.3	[1]0.0
20-24 (800)	100.0	[1]9.4	90.6	[1]0.0
25-34 (1,600)	100.0	18.9	81.1	[1]0.0
35-49 (1,300)	100.0	33.4	66.6	[1]0.0
50-64 (800)	100.0	[1]17.0	78.6	[1]4.4
65 and over (400)	100.0	[1]32.3	[1]67.7	[1]0.0
Female				
16-19 (900)	100.0	[1]27.0	73.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (1,600)	100.0	52.8	47.2	[1]0.0
25-34 (1,300)	100.0	43.4	56.6	[1]0.0
35-49 (1,600)	100.0	51.3	46.8	[1]1.9
50-64 (1,100)	100.0	54.0	46.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (500)	100.0	[1]47.7	[1]52.3	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Most important reason for selecting present neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Always lived in neighborhood	Neighborhood characteristics	Good schools	Safe from crime	Lack of choice	Right price	Location	Characteristics of house	Other and not available
All households (88,800)	100.0	6.3	13.6	1.0	1.6	6.9	12.3	43.7	10.0	4.4
Race										
White (80,700)	100.0	6.3	13.3	1.0	1.6	6.4	12.3	44.8	10.1	4.2
Black (5,300)	100.0	8.2	19.3	[1]2.0	[1]1.4	10.4	11.9	29.7	9.9	6.9
Other (2,800)	100.0	[1]3.3	13.3	[1]0.0	[1]3.4	14.6	12.4	38.8	[1]7.7	[1]6.5
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (17,200)	100.0	4.3	6.8	[1]0.8	[1]1.3	10.5	14.5	49.5	5.9	6.5
$3,000-$7,499 (27,700)	100.0	7.0	11.1	1.1	2.1	8.0	13.3	45.3	8.6	3.5
$7,500-$9,999 (9,900)	100.0	5.5	10.9	[1]1.0	[1]1.3	6.8	11.2	47.8	11.3	4.2
$10,000-$14,999 (15,600)	100.0	6.3	17.2	[1]1.3	[1]1.9	4.4	12.1	42.7	11.2	3.0
$15,000-$24,999 (9,200)	100.0	8.3	24.0	[1]1.7	[1]1.1	[1]1.7	9.8	33.0	16.0	4.4
$25,000 and over (1,800)	100.0	[1]8.5	28.0	[1]2.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]6.4	25.0	25.7	[1]3.4
Not available (7,500)	100.0	6.1	18.2	[1]0.0	[1]1.5	7.9	9.0	39.5	11.3	6.4
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (49,500)	100.0	6.4	13.3	0.9	1.8	7.5	11.4	44.5	9.4	4.7
Victimized (39,200)	100.0	6.2	14.0	1.2	1.4	6.0	13.4	42.7	10.8	4.2

NOTE: Data based on question 2a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 20. Most important reason for leaving former residence

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Location	Characteristics of house	Wanted better house	Wanted cheaper house	Forced out	Living arrangements changed	Influx of bad elements	Crime	Neighborhood characteristics	Other and not available
All households (88,800)	100.0	23.3	13.8	14.5	7.3	7.8	18.2	0.6	2.5	5.0	7.0
Race											
White (80,700)	100.0	23.9	13.4	14.3	7.4	7.6	18.7	0.6	2.5	4.7	6.8
Black (5,300)	100.0	11.6	16.2	18.1	[1]4.6	13.2	13.0	[1]1.2	[1]2.4	9.0	10.5
Other (2,800)	100.0	29.0	19.0	15.3	[1]9.8	[1]3.3	13.5	[1]0.0	[1]1.2	[1]5.7	[1]3.3
Annual family income											
Less than $3,000 (17,200)	100.0	33.0	7.7	6.0	11.5	10.7	15.5	[1]0.8	1.9	4.8	8.1
$3,000-$7,499 (27,700)	100.0	20.3	13.4	9.0	9.4	8.6	22.2	[1]0.4	3.7	6.4	6.5
$7,500-$9,999 (9,900)	100.0	22.5	15.9	11.2	8.0	7.1	18.9	[1]1.3	[1]2.9	4.5	7.7
$10,000-$14,999 (15,600)	100.0	20.9	15.5	24.4	3.3	5.9	17.2	[1]0.4	2.4	[1]0.4	5.9
$15,000-$24,999 (9,200)	100.0	21.1	16.6	29.4	[1]1.4	5.2	13.6	[1]0.3	[1]1.4	4.9	6.0
$25,000 and over (1,800)	100.0	19.5	20.5	35.1	[1]1.5	[1]1.8	[1]16.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]5.1
Not available (7,500)	100.0	21.6	17.2	15.1	6.5	7.6	17.2	[1]0.9	[1]0.9	4.4	8.6
Victimization experience											
Not victimized (49,500)	100.0	25.6	13.4	14.0	7.5	8.1	18.1	0.7	1.8	4.5	6.3
Victimized (39,200)	100.0	20.4	14.2	15.2	7.1	7.5	18.4	[1]0.4	3.3	5.6	7.8

NOTE: Data based on question 4a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Whether or not there are undesirable neighborhood characteristics

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (160,700)	100.0	34.0	65.7	0.3
Race				
White (150,500)	100.0	34.1	65.6	0.3
Black (7,300)	100.0	34.6	64.7	[1]0.5
Other (3,000)	100.0	2.7	71.2	[1]2.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (25,100)	100.0	37.4	62.4	[1]0.1
$3,000-$7,499 (47,300)	100.0	34.7	65.2	[1]0.1
$7,500-$9,999 (47,300)	100.0	37.4	62.2	[1]0.4
$10,000-$14,999 (28,800)	100.0	34.8	65.0	[1]0.2
$15,000-$24,999 (20,100)	100.0	30.6	69.3	[1]0.1
$25,000 or more (6,000)	100.0	27.4	72.5	[1]0.0
Not available (18,200)	100.0	29.4	69.3	[1]1.2
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (100,300)	100.0	30.2	69.6	[1]0.2
Victimized (60,400)	100.0	40.3	59.3	[1]0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 22. Most important neighborhood problem

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Traffic, parking	Environmental problems	Crime	Public transportation	Inadequate schools, shopping	Influx of bad elements	Problems with neighbors	Other and not available
All households (54,700)	100.0	9.1	29.2	21.2	1.6	4.8	6.1	19.8	8.1
Race									
White (51,300)	100.0	9.2	29.3	21.7	1.5	4.4	6.3	19.8	7.8
Black (2,500)	100.0	[1]5.1	28.7	17.7	[1]2.8	[1]11.4	[1]3.9	17.3	13.0
Other (800)	100.0	[1]15.0	[1]27.5	[1]3.8	[1]7.5	[1]11.3	[1]0.0	[1]23.8	[1]11.3
Annual family income									
Less than $3,000 (9,400)	100.0	8.1	24.2	29.4	[1]1.4	4.4	4.7	18.2	9.7
$3,000-$7,499 (16,400)	100.0	8.8	26.5	25.4	[1]1.6	4.8	7.9	18.0	7.1
$7,500-$9,999 (5,800)	100.0	9.9	31.1	24.5	[1]2.8	[1]2.8	[1]4.0	18.8	6.3
$10,000-$14,999 (10,000)	100.0	9.9	34.2	14.1	[1]1.6	3.8	5.1	23.2	8.2
$15,000-$24,999 (6,100)	100.0	12.1	36.1	9.5	[1]1.5	5.7	[1]4.7	19.4	11.1
$25,000 or more (1,600)	100.0	[1]12.2	25.8	[1]8.0	[1]0.0	[1]12.0	[1]7.8	24.2	[1]9.9
Not available (5,400)	100.0	[1]5.0	28.5	21.5	[1]1.3	6.7	8.8	21.5	6.7
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (31,300)	100.0	8.8	32.2	18.1	2.1	4.8	6.4	19.9	7.7
Victimized (24,400)	100.0	9.4	25.5	25.2	[1]0.9	4.9	5.9	19.6	8.6

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Whether or not major food shopping done in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (160,700)	100.0	74.2	25.1	0.6
Race				
White (150,500)	100.0	74.7	24.7	0.6
Black (7,300)	100.0	64.1	34.2	[1]1.5
Other (3,000)	100.0	72.6	26.4	[1]1.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (25,100)	100.0	68.4	30.1	1.4
$3,000-$7,499 (47,300)	100.0	76.7	22.8	[1]0.5
$7,500-$9,999 (15,400)	100.0	74.6	24.7	[1]0.8
$10,000-$14,999 (28,800)	100.0	74.1	25.7	[1]0.2
$15,000-$24,999 (20,100)	100.0	72.0	27.7	[1]0.3
$25,000 or more (5,900)	100.0	75.4	24.6	[1]0.0
Not available (18,200)	100.0	77.6	21.4	[1]0.9
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (100,300)	100.0	74.4	24.9	0.6
Victimized (60,400)	100.0	73.8	25.5	0.7

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 24. Most important reason for not doing major food shopping in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	No neighborhood stores	Inadequate stores	High prices	Crime	Not available
All households (40,400)	100.0	26.7	32.8	24.8	1.1	14.6
Race						
White (37,100)	100.0	25.9	32.9	25.0	1.2	14.9
Black (2,500)	100.0	38.8	34.0	20.4	[1]0.0	[1]6.8
Other (800)	100.0	[1]22.8	[1]22.8	[1]31.6	[1]0.0	[1]22.8
Annual family income						
Less than $3,000 (7,600)	100.0	20.3	19.4	19.4	[1]0.8	40.0
$3,000-$7,499 (10,800)	100.0	28.0	30.9	26.8	[1]1.6	12.7
$7,500-$9,999 (3,800)	100.0	23.5	38.0	29.3	[1]0.8	8.4
$10,000-$14,999 (7,400)	100.0	24.9	36.7	28.8	[1]0.8	8.8
$15,000-$24,999 (5,600)	100.0	23.1	44.5	29.5	[1]0.5	[1]2.3
$25,000 or more (1,500)	100.0	44.3	39.9	[1]6.8	[1]0.0	[1]9.0
Not available (3,900)	100.0	40.4	32.4	17.7	[1]2.6	[1]6.9
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (25,000)	100.0	28.5	32.0	22.6	1.3	15.6
Victimized (15,400)	100.0	23.8	34.1	28.4	[1]0.8	12.8

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 25. Preferred location for general merchandise shopping

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Suburban or neighborhood	Downtown	Not available
All households (160,700)	100.0	53.8	42.8	3.4
Race				
White (150,500)	100.0	54.9	41.9	3.2
Black (7,300)	100.0	31.4	61.2	7.4
Other (3,000)	100.0	53.0	43.9	[1]3.1
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (25,100)	100.0	39.3	57.3	3.4
$3,000-$7,499 (47,300)	100.0	50.4	47.7	1.9
$7,500-$9,999 (15,400)	100.0	57.6	39.2	3.3
$10,000-$14,999 (28,800)	100.0	66.3	30.9	2.7
$15,000-$24,999 (20,100)	100.0	63.6	32.1	4.4
$25,000 or more (5,900)	100.0	47.7	46.0	6.4
Not available (18,200)	100.0	50.4	43.1	6.5
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (100,300)	100.0	50.8	45.9	3.3
Victimized (60,400)	100.0	58.7	37.7	3.6

NOTE: Data based on question 7a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 26. Most important reason for usually doing general merchandise shopping in the suburbs (or neighborhood) or downtown

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Type of shopper and household characteristic	Total	Better parking	Better transportation	More convenient	Better selection, more stores	Crime in other location	Better store hours	Better prices	Prefer stores, location, etc.	Other and not available
Suburban (or neighborhood) shoppers										
All households (86,400)	100.0	22.0	2.3	43.0	7.9	[1]0.3	1.0	10.6	8.1	2.8
Race										
White (82,500)	100.0	22.4	2.3	45.3	7.7	[1]0.3	1.0	9.9	8.2	2.8
Black (2,300)	100.0	13.3	[1]1.7	31.7	[1]12.2	[1]0.0	[1]2.5	27.3	[1]7.1	[1]3.9
Other (1,600)	100.0	[1]14.9	[1]2.0	44.3	[1]11.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	21.5	[1]5.9	[1]0.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (9,900)	100.0	8.3	3.9	42.7	9.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.3	18.7	10.0	6.4
$3,000-$7,499 (23,800)	100.0	22.3	2.9	40.3	8.8	[1]0.5	[1]0.4	13.6	8.5	2.4
$7,500-$9,999 (8,900)	100.0	23.3	[1]1.8	43.6	7.6	[1]0.0	[1]1.5	8.6	11.1	[1]2.4
$10,000-$14,999 (19,100)	100.0	23.4	[1]1.4	46.9	8.3	[1]0.0	2.0	9.2	7.6	[1]1.2
$15,000-$24,999 (12,800)	100.0	26.4	[1]1.4	49.3	6.0	[1]0.2	[1]2.0	5.8	6.1	2.7
$25,000 or more (2,800)	100.0	38.3	[1]1.1	45.3	[1]3.5	[1]1.2	[1]0.0	[1]2.4	[1]8.3	[1]0.0
Not available (9,200)	100.0	20.6	[1]2.6	50.6	7.2	[1]0.7	[1]0.0	8.0	5.8	4.4
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (50,900)	100.0	22.4	3.1	46.3	7.2	[1]0.1	1.0	9.3	7.8	2.7
Victimized (35,500)	100.0	21.4	1.0	43.0	8.9	[1]0.6	1.1	12.4	8.6	3.0
Downtown shoppers										
All households (68,800)	100.0	0.5	18.5	42.6	20.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.2	4.3	10.9	3.1
Race										
White (63,000)	100.0	0.6	18.7	42.0	20.3	[1]0.1	[1]0.2	4.0	11.3	3.0
Black (4,500)	100.0	[1]0.0	13.5	50.5	16.3	[1]0.0	0.7	7.7	7.5	[1]3.8
Other (1,300)	100.0	[1]0.0	24.2	43.8	[1]15.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]9.5	[1]2.4	[1]4.4
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (14,400)	100.0	[1]0.2	18.1	39.7	16.8	[1]0.2	[1]0.0	7.7	11.5	5.7
$3,000-$7,499 (22,500)	100.0	[1]0.1	23.2	43.5	16.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.1	4.3	10.7	1.4
$7,500-$9,999 (6,000)	100.0	[1]1.1	19.0	47.7	19.6	[1]0.0	[1]1.1	[1]3.2	6.8	[1]1.6
$10,000-$14,999 (8,900)	100.0	[1]1.0	12.9	47.1	23.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]3.6	8.2	3.4
$15,000-$24,999 (6,400)	100.0	[1]1.4	14.1	40.1	24.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]2.4	14.3	[1]2.8
$25,000 or more (2,700)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]6.0	35.5	43.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.2	11.0	[1]3.3
Not available (7,800)	100.0	[1]0.4	19.2	40.4	19.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.4	[1]2.7	13.4	[1]3.4
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (46,100)	100.0	[1]0.6	19.5	41.4	19.4	[1]0.1	[1]0.2	3.7	11.7	3.4
Victimized (22,700)	100.0	[1]0.4	16.3	45.0	21.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.1	5.5	9.2	2.2

NOTE: Data based on question 7b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Change in the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	More	Same	Less	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	20.2	44.6	34.9	0.2
Sex					
Male (129,700)	100.0	20.2	46.3	33.2	0.3
Female (161,000)	100.0	20.2	43.3	36.3	[1]0.2
Race					
White (273,100)	100.0	20.3	44.8	34.6	0.2
Black (12,400)	100.0	16.9	37.7	45.1	[1]0.3
Other (5,300)	100.0	20.9	51.8	27.4	[1]0.0
Age					
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	54.1	18.6	27.0	[1]0.2
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	31.6	28.2	40.1	[1]0.1
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	19.8	40.7	39.4	[1]0.1
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	13.8	54.5	31.5	[1]0.2
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	11.9	57.7	30.2	[1]0.2
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	5.2	57.0	37.3	[1]0.4
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (172,800)	100.0	17.1	49.1	33.6	0.2
Victimized (117,900)	100.0	24.8	38.1	36.9	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Most important reason for increasing or decreasing the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of change in frequency and population characteristic	Total	Money	Places to go, etc.	Convenience	Own health	Transportation	Age	Family	Activities, etc.	Crime	Want to, etc.	Other and not available
Persons going out more often												
All persons (58,700)	100.0	19.0	23.3	3.6	1.4	2.3	8.7	13.8	8.8	[1]0.0	13.7	5.3
Sex												
Male (26,200)	100.0	21.4	19.0	3.9	1.3	3.0	8.2	12.3	10.7	[1]0.0	14.9	5.3
Female (32,500)	100.0	17.1	26.8	3.4	1.5	1.8	9.1	15.1	7.3	[1]0.0	12.7	5.4
Race												
White (55,500)	100.0	19.0	23.6	3.6	1.3	2.4	8.7	14.1	8.5	[1]0.0	13.5	5.2
Black (2,100)	100.0	20.2	16.2	[1]4.3	[1]1.9	[1]0.0	[1]11.6	[1]11.7	[1]12.5	[1]0.0	15.5	[1]6.2
Other (1,100)	100.0	[1]16.9	[1]20.1	[1]2.9	[1]3.1	[1]3.1	[1]2.7	[1]6.0	[1]17.4	[1]0.0	[1]19.5	[1]8.2
Age												
16-19 (15,500)	100.0	14.5	26.3	2.5	[1]0.0	5.8	26.3	3.9	5.3	[1]0.0	10.5	5.0
20-24 (16,100)	100.0	22.6	29.6	2.5	[1]0.6	2.0	5.3	7.8	10.6	[1]0.0	13.6	5.3
25-34 (11,600)	100.0	26.1	20.5	4.5	[1]0.3	[1]0.8	[1]0.6	18.6	10.4	[1]0.0	12.9	5.4
35-49 (6,300)	100.0	19.7	12.1	4.1	[1]2.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	31.7	9.5	[1]0.0	14.3	5.7
50-64 (6,600)	100.0	13.1	17.2	5.9	[1]2.0	[1]0.5	[1]1.5	25.5	9.5	[1]0.0	18.8	5.9
65 and over (2,700)	100.0	[1]6.2	21.0	[1]6.2	13.5	[1]0.0	[1]1.2	16.2	[1]8.5	[1]0.0	22.3	[1]4.8
Victimisation experience												
Not victimised (29,500)	100.0	17.7	21.9	3.8	1.5	1.9	8.1	15.9	8.3	[1]0.0	14.8	6.1
Victimised (29,200)	100.0	20.4	24.6	3.5	1.3	2.7	9.4	11.8	9.3	[1]0.0	12.6	4.5
Persons going out less often												
All persons (101,600)	100.0	29.6	5.3	0.8	7.0	1.9	8.9	15.0	12.6	4.6	8.1	6.2
Sex												
Male (43,100)	100.0	31.8	3.5	[1]0.6	6.3	1.3	10.0	12.8	14.7	2.2	9.4	7.3
Female (58,500)	100.0	27.9	6.7	0.9	7.5	2.4	8.2	16.6	11.1	6.3	7.1	5.4
Race												
White (94,500)	100.0	30.4	5.4	0.7	7.1	1.9	9.2	14.8	12.4	4.5	7.6	6.0
Black (5,600)	100.0	19.5	5.9	[1]1.2	6.7	[1]2.0	6.3	15.6	11.6	7.5	13.7	9.8
Other (1,400)	100.0	[1]12.6	[1]1.9	[1]0.0	[1]4.1	[1]1.9	[1]4.6	24.4	30.0	[1]0.0	[1]13.9	[1]6.3
Age												
16-19 (7,700)	100.0	33.5	11.1	[1]0.5	[1]0.5	[1]2.6	[1]1.3	10.0	24.7	[1]3.4	6.5	6.0
20-24 (20,500)	100.0	33.4	8.5	[1]1.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	17.2	18.2	1.7	9.2	5.5
25-34 (23,000)	100.0	37.4	4.2	[1]0.4	[1]0.4	1.4	1.6	24.6	14.6	[1]0.7	7.7	6.9
35-49 (14,400)	100.0	40.1	2.5	[1]0.7	2.7	[1]1.2	4.3	15.2	14.1	2.5	10.2	6.6
50-64 (16,700)	100.0	26.4	4.0	[1]0.4	13.0	[1]0.6	13.0	9.3	9.2	5.8	10.3	7.9
65 and over (19,400)	100.0	9.7	4.4	[1]1.2	21.2	4.1	28.0	7.8	1.5	13.1	4.5	4.5
Victimisation experience												
Not victimised (58,000)	100.0	27.2	5.1	0.8	8.4	2.3	11.4	13.9	11.6	4.9	7.8	6.7
Victimised (43,500)	100.0	32.7	5.7	0.7	5.2	1.5	5.7	16.4	14.0	4.1	8.4	5.6

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Places usually visited for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Inside city	Outside city	About equal	Not available
All persons (221,500)	100.0	71.6	16.0	12.3	[1]0.1
Sex					
Male (103,800)	100.0	70.8	15.3	13.8	[1]0.1
Female (117,600)	100.0	72.2	16.7	11.0	[1]0.1
Race					
White (208,800)	100.0	70.7	16.0	12.3	[1]0.1
Black (8,500)	100.0	85.4	4.7	9.9	[1]0.0
Other (4,200)	100.0	84.8	11.4	[1]3.8	[1]0.0
Age					
16-19 (27,300)	100.0	79.9	12.2	7.9	[1]0.1
20-24 (47,800)	100.0	78.9	11.6	9.3	[1]0.2
25-34 (51,100)	100.0	71.1	16.2	12.7	[1]0.0
35-49 (35,900)	100.0	64.4	18.8	16.7	[1]0.1
50-64 (37,600)	100.0	64.4	19.9	15.7	[1]0.0
65 and over (21,800)	100.0	70.5	18.6	10.8	[1]0.2
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (124,500)	100.0	70.1	17.4	12.3	[1]0.1
Victimized (97,000)	100.0	73.4	14.2	12.4	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 8d. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 30. Most important reason for usually seeking evening entertainment inside or outside the city

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of place and population characteristic	Total	Convenience, etc.	Parking, traffic	Crime in other place	More to do	Prefer facilities	Other area more expensive	Friends, relatives	Other and not available
Persons entertained inside city									
All persons (158,500)	100.0	65.3	1.1	[1]0.1	6.5	17.5	1.0	6.1	2.3
Sex									
Male (73,500)	100.0	64.9	1.3	[1]0.1	7.1	17.6	1.2	5.6	2.3
Female (85,000)	100.0	65.7	0.9	[1]0.2	6.0	17.4	0.9	6.5	2.3
Race									
White (147,700)	100.0	65.0	1.1	[1]0.1	6.7	17.9	1.0	5.9	2.3
Black (7,200)	100.0	66.5	[1]1.9	[1]0.0	4.7	13.5	[1]2.2	7.9	[1]3.3
Other (3,600)	100.0	75.4	[1]0.9	[1]0.0	4.2	8.9	[1]0.0	10.6	[1]0.0
Age									
16-19 (21,800)	100.0	74.2	[1]0.9	[1]0.0	8.4	7.7	[1]1.2	6.1	[1]0.1
20-24 (37,700)	100.0	66.3	[1]0.4	[1]0.0	9.9	16.3	[1]0.9	4.8	1.4
25-34 (36,300)	100.0	58.0	1.2	[1]0.1	8.9	23.2	1.0	5.2	2.5
35-49 (23,100)	100.0	64.9	[1]0.7	[1]0.1	3.7	21.3	[1]1.0	5.6	2.7
50-64 (24,200)	100.0	67.0	1.4	[1]0.4	2.0	18.4	[1]0.9	6.2	3.6
65 and over (15,400)	100.0	65.5	3.1	[1]0.2	[1]1.3	13.7	[1]1.3	12.2	2.7
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (87,300)	100.0	65.2	1.2	[1]0.1	5.7	17.6	0.9	6.7	2.6
Victimized (71,200)	100.0	65.5	1.0	[1]0.1	7.5	17.4	1.1	5.3	1.9
Persons entertained outside city									
All persons (35,500)	100.0	29.6	10.4	2.6	3.9	32.0	2.8	14.6	4.1
Sex									
Male (15,900)	100.0	30.7	12.1	2.3	4.0	32.2	2.3	12.7	3.8
Female (19,600)	100.0	28.7	9.0	2.8	3.9	31.9	3.2	16.1	4.4
Race									
White (34,600)	100.0	29.8	10.5	2.7	3.8	31.9	2.8	14.6	4.1
Black (400)	100.0	[1]23.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]17.6	[1]42.3	[1]7.8	[1]9.0	[1]0.0
Other (500)	100.0	[1]20.2	[1]13.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]34.3	[1]0.0	[1]19.0	[1]12.5
Age									
16-19 (3,300)	100.0	18.8	[1]8.0	[1]3.9	[1]8.1	24.2	[1]3.1	25.9	[1]7.8
20-24 (5,600)	100.0	28.0	6.0	[1]4.8	6.1	32.3	[1]3.7	16.1	[1]2.9
25-34 (8,300)	100.0	31.4	14.8	[1]1.6	4.3	27.0	[1]1.9	15.2	3.9
35-49 (6,700)	100.0	31.4	10.9	[1]1.9	[1]2.9	39.5	[1]3.9	8.0	[1]1.4
50-64 (7,500)	100.0	30.4	8.3	[1]2.6	[1]2.5	36.1	[1]3.0	10.0	7.1
65 and over (4,100)	100.0	32.4	12.4	[1]1.7	[1]0.8	28.1	[1]0.9	21.3	[1]2.4
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (21,700)	100.0	32.2	11.3	2.0	3.5	30.0	1.9	14.5	4.6
Victimized (13,800)	100.0	25.4	8.9	3.6	4.6	35.2	4.1	14.6	3.6

NOTE: Data based on question 8e. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 31. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
All persons (290,700)	100.0	53.4	36.5	5.5	4.4	0.2
Sex						
Male (129,700)	100.0	52.3	37.1	6.2	4.2	[1]0.2
Female (161,000)	100.0	54.3	35.9	4.9	4.6	0.3
Race						
White (273,100)	100.0	54.7	36.0	4.7	4.3	0.2
Black (12,400)	100.0	29.7	43.1	20.6	5.8	[1]0.8
Other (5,300)	100.0	40.1	41.9	9.7	8.4	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (28,600)	100.0	40.1	46.8	9.3	3.4	[1]0.5
20-24 (51,000)	100.0	40.7	46.3	7.8	5.0	[1]0.3
25-34 (58,300)	100.0	48.3	41.0	5.7	4.7	[1]0.3
35-49 (45,600)	100.0	55.6	35.7	4.9	3.6	[1]0.1
50-64 (55,200)	100.0	63.3	28.8	4.4	3.4	[1]0.2
65 and over (52,000)	100.0	66.5	24.8	2.5	6.1	[1]0.1
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (172,800)	100.0	57.3	33.9	3.4	5.1	0.2
Victimized (117,900)	100.0	47.6	40.2	8.5	3.4	0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (13,000)	100.0	42.4	44.0	9.8	3.4	[1]0.5
20-24 (22,700)	100.0	40.2	46.6	9.1	4.0	[1]0.1
25-34 (29,400)	100.0	47.8	40.7	6.6	4.8	[1]0.2
35-49 (21,600)	100.0	54.5	35.6	4.8	4.9	[1]0.2
50-64 (24,000)	100.0	62.7	29.4	5.1	2.7	[1]0.1
65 and over (18,900)	100.0	64.8	26.9	3.0	5.1	[1]0.2
Female						
16-19 (15,600)	100.0	38.2	49.1	9.0	3.3	[1]0.4
20-24 (28,300)	100.0	41.1	46.1	6.7	5.7	[1]0.4
25-34 (28,900)	100.0	48.8	41.4	4.9	4.5	[1]0.3
35-49 (23,900)	100.0	56.6	35.7	5.0	2.5	[1]0.1
50-64 (31,200)	100.0	63.7	28.3	3.8	3.9	[1]0.3
65 and over (33,000)	100.0	67.4	23.5	2.2	6.7	[1]0.1
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (26,700)	100.0	42.1	47.2	7.0	3.1	[1]0.5
20-24 (47,500)	100.0	41.8	46.2	6.8	5.0	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,400)	100.0	49.6	40.7	5.1	4.3	[1]0.3
35-49 (41,500)	100.0	58.1	34.5	4.0	3.4	[1]0.1
50-64 (52,900)	100.0	63.8	28.7	4.0	3.3	[1]0.2
65 and over (51,100)	100.0	66.5	24.9	2.5	6.0	[1]0.1
Black						
16-19 (1,600)	100.0	[1]12.0	34.1	47.7	[1]6.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,400)	100.0	22.6	48.4	24.8	[1]2.9	[1]1.3
25-34 (2,900)	100.0	23.5	54.9	15.3	[1]6.3	[1]0.0
35-49 (2,900)	100.0	27.9	48.3	17.1	[1]5.6	[1]1.1
50-64 (1,800)	100.0	49.7	28.9	[1]12.7	[1]6.9	[1]1.8
65 and over (900)	100.0	67.6	[1]18.0	[1]4.2	[1]10.2	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 33. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (12,100)	100.0	44.5	44.2	7.4	3.3	[1]0.6
20-24 (21,400)	100.0	41.2	47.1	8.0	3.6	[1]0.1
25-34 (26,800)	100.0	48.9	40.8	5.7	4.3	[1]0.2
35-49 (19,700)	100.0	56.5	34.5	3.9	5.0	[1]0.2
50-64 (23,100)	100.0	62.8	29.5	4.9	2.8	[1]0.0
65 and over (18,500)	100.0	64.5	27.3	2.9	5.2	[1]0.2
Female						
16-19 (14,700)	100.0	40.1	49.8	6.7	3.0	[1]0.5
20-24 (26,100)	100.0	42.4	45.4	5.8	6.2	[1]0.3
25-34 (26,500)	100.0	50.3	40.5	4.5	4.3	[1]0.4
35-49 (21,800)	100.0	59.6	34.4	4.2	1.9	[1]0.0
50-64 (29,800)	100.0	64.7	28.1	3.3	3.6	[1]0.3
65 and over (32,600)	100.0	67.6	23.5	2.3	6.5	[1]0.1
Black						
Male						
16-19 (700)	100.0	[1]14.1	[1]34.8	45.7	[1]5.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (800)	100.0	[1]21.4	[1]35.0	35.4	[1]8.3	[1]0.0
25-34 (1,600)	100.0	25.5	46.2	21.4	[1]6.9	[1]0.0
35-49 (1,300)	100.0	25.5	52.1	[1]19.7	[1]2.8	[1]0.0
50-64 (800)	100.0	64.8	[1]22.2	[1]8.7	[1]0.0	[1]4.3
65 and over (400)	100.0	83.0	[1]7.8	[1]9.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (900)	100.0	[1]10.2	[1]33.5	49.4	[1]6.9	[1]0.0
20-24 (1,600)	100.0	23.2	55.5	19.3	[1]0.0	[1]2.1
25-34 (1,300)	100.0	[1]21.1	65.2	[1]8.2	[1]5.5	[1]0.0
35-49 (1,600)	100.0	29.7	45.4	[1]15.1	[1]7.9	[1]1.9
50-64 (1,100)	100.0	38.9	33.7	[1]15.5	[1]11.9	[1]0.0
65 and over (500)	100.0	[1]54.5	[1]26.7	[1]0.0	[1]18.8	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Whether or not local police performance needs improvement

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (277,200)	100.0	82.3	16.1	1.6
Sex				
Male (124,100)	100.0	82.9	15.5	1.5
Female (153,100)	100.0	81.8	16.5	1.7
Race				
White (260,800)	100.0	82.2	16.3	1.5
Black (11,600)	100.0	82.5	12.9	4.6
Other (4,800)	100.0	86.5	13.5	[1]0.0
Age				
16-19 (27,600)	100.0	90.2	8.5	1.3
20-24 (48,400)	100.0	87.5	10.7	1.8
25-34 (55,400)	100.0	85.9	12.2	1.9
35-49 (43,900)	100.0	82.2	16.1	1.7
50-64 (53,300)	100.0	78.6	19.8	1.5
65 and over (48,700)	100.0	72.6	26.1	1.3
Victimisation experience				
Not victimized (163,600)	100.0	80.5	18.1	1.4
Victimized (113,600)	100.0	84.9	13.1	2.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Most important measure	All persons (153,800)	Sex		Race			Age						Victimisation experience	
		Male (74,300)	Female (79,500)	White (144,400)	Black (7,100)	Other (2,300)	16-19 (15,900)	20-24 (28,300)	25-34 (34,400)	35-49 (26,200)	50-64 (28,900)	65 and over (20,100)	Not victimised (85,400)	Victimised (68,300)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personnel resources														
Total	33.1	32.6	33.6	34.1	17.8	19.2	19.4	21.2	26.9	38.2	43.9	49.0	37.7	27.4
More police	25.9	24.3	27.3	26.9	11.4	[1]9.2	14.7	14.0	17.4	31.5	36.6	43.2	29.7	21.1
Better training	7.2	8.3	6.3	7.2	6.4	[1]10.0	4.8	7.2	9.6	6.7	7.3	5.9	7.9	6.4
Operational practices														
Total	40.4	38.8	42.0	40.6	33.8	51.1	48.9	43.6	42.0	36.2	37.8	36.1	38.6	42.7
Focus on more important duties, etc.	6.5	7.6	5.5	6.6	6.2	[1]3.9	12.5	9.1	6.4	5.4	4.2	3.0	5.5	7.7
Greater promptness, etc.	11.0	8.2	13.7	10.6	17.2	17.0	10.5	12.4	10.9	10.3	11.1	10.4	9.9	12.4
Increased traffic control	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	[1]0.0	[1]1.3	[1]1.0	1.9	1.8	[1]0.4	[1]0.9	[1]0.8	1.0	1.4
More police certain areas, times	21.7	21.6	21.8	22.1	10.3	28.8	24.8	20.3	22.9	20.0	21.5	21.8	22.2	21.1
Community relations														
Total	18.2	19.7	16.7	16.8	44.1	24.0	25.1	27.3	23.4	16.0	9.6	6.0	15.1	21.9
Courtesy, attitudes, etc.	16.3	17.8	14.8	15.4	33.9	17.0	20.9	26.2	20.7	13.7	8.2	6.0	13.7	19.4
Don't discriminate	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	10.2	[1]7.0	4.2	1.1	2.7	2.3	1.4	[1]0.0	1.4	2.5
Other	8.3	8.9	7.7	8.4	4.4	[1]5.7	6.6	7.8	7.7	9.6	8.7	8.9	8.6	7.9

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 36. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Sex and age					
Male					
16-19 (7,200)	100.0	21.3	46.4	26.7	5.7
20-24 (14,000)	100.0	23.2	38.9	28.9	9.0
25-34 (18,300)	100.0	27.8	38.4	24.7	9.1
35-49 (12,800)	100.0	36.1	39.0	17.2	7.7
50-64 (13,600)	100.0	42.6	36.1	9.6	11.7
65 and over (8,300)	100.0	47.2	37.1	7.2	8.4
Female					
16-19 (8,600)	100.0	17.9	51.0	23.7	7.3
20-24 (14,300)	100.0	19.4	48.2	25.7	6.7
25-34 (16,100)	100.0	25.9	46.1	21.9	6.0
35-49 (13,500)	100.0	40.2	33.6	14.8	11.4
50-64 (15,300)	100.0	45.1	39.2	9.6	6.0
65 and over (11,800)	100.0	50.3	35.4	5.2	9.1
Race and age					
White					
16-19 (14,600)	100.0	20.3	50.7	22.6	6.4
20-24 (26,400)	100.0	21.8	43.9	26.4	7.9
25-34 (31,600)	100.0	28.1	41.8	22.3	7.8
35-49 (24,000)	100.0	39.1	36.3	14.1	10.4
50-64 (28,000)	100.0	44.5	38.0	8.5	9.0
65 and over (19,900)	100.0	49.4	35.8	5.9	8.8
Black					
16-19 (1,200)	100.0	[1]10.8	28.3	51.7	[1]9.2
20-24 (1,500)	100.0	[1]8.9	38.4	45.9	[1]6.8
25-34 (1,800)	100.0	[1]13.4	43.0	40.2	[1]3.4
35-49 (1,700)	100.0	29.3	26.3	44.3	[1]0.0
50-64 (700)	100.0	[1]31.0	[1]21.1	47.9	[1]0.0
65 and over (300)	100.0	[1]16.0	[1]60.0	[1]12.0	[1]12.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 37. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Race, sex, and age					
White					
Male					
16-19 (6,600)	100.0	21.9	49.4	23.6	5.2
20-24 (13,200)	100.0	23.8	38.9	28.2	9.0
25-34 (16,700)	100.0	29.2	39.3	21.8	9.6
35-49 (11,700)	100.0	36.3	40.2	15.2	8.3
50-64 (13,200)	100.0	43.2	36.2	8.6	12.0
65 and over (8,200)	100.0	48.0	36.8	7.0	8.2
Female					
16-19 (8,000)	100.0	18.9	51.8	21.9	7.4
20-24 (13,200)	100.0	19.7	48.8	24.6	6.8
25-34 (14,900)	100.0	26.7	44.6	22.8	5.8
35-49 (12,300)	100.0	41.9	32.4	13.1	12.5
50-64 (14,700)	100.0	45.8	39.6	8.4	6.3
65 and over (11,700)	100.0	50.4	35.2	5.2	9.2
Black					
Male					
16-19 (600)	100.0	[1]19.0	[1]13.8	55.2	[1]12.1
20-24 (700)	100.0	[1]10.6	[1]34.8	[1]43.9	[1]10.6
25-34 (1,100)	100.0	[1]17.7	[1]21.2	58.4	[1]2.7
35-49 (800)	100.0	44.2	[1]10.4	45.4	[1]0.0
50-64 (300)	100.0	30.0	[1]23.3	[1]46.7	[1]0.0
65 and over ([1]100)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]53.8	[1]23.1	[1]23.1
Female					
16-19 (600)	100.0	[1]4.9	[1]42.6	[1]47.5	[1]4.9
20-24 (800)	100.0	[1]7.5	41.3	47.5	[1]3.8
25-34 (700)	100.0	[1]4.4	80.9	[1]10.3	[1]4.4
35-49 (900)	100.0	[1]16.4	40.7	42.9	[1]0.0
50-64 (400)	100.0	[1]30.0	[1]20.0	[1]50.0	[1]0.0
65 and over ([1]100)	100.0	[1]33.3	[1]66.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Appendix II

Survey Instrument

Form NCS 6, the attitude survey instrument, contains two batteries of questions. The first of these, covering items 1 through 7, was used to elicit data from a knowledgeable adult member of each household (i.e., the household respondent). Questions 8 through 16 were asked directly of each household member age 16 and over, including the household respondent. Unlike the procedure followed in the victimization component of the survey, there was no provision for proxy responses on behalf of individuals who were absent or incapacitated during the interviewing period.

Data on the characteristics of those interviewed, as well as details concerning any experiences as victims of the measured crimes, were gathered with separate instruments, Forms NCS 3 and 4, which were administered immediately after NCS 6. Following is a facsimile of the latter questionnaire; supplemental forms were available for use in households where more than three persons were interviewed. Facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4 have not been included in this report, but can be found in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Minneapolis*, 1977.

O.M.B. No. 41-S72052; Approval Expires June 30, 1974

FORM NCS-6
(1-2-73)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE

ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

A. Control number

PSU	Serial	Panel	HH	Segment

B. Name of household head

C. Reason for noninterview

(310) 1 ☐ TYPE A → 2 ☐ TYPE B 3 ☐ TYPE C

(311) **Race of head**
1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Negro
3 ☐ Other

TYPE Z →
Interview not obtained for –
Line number

(312) _____
(313) _____
(314) _____
(315) _____

CENSUS USE ONLY

(316)	(317)	(318)	(319)
1			

HOUSEHOLD ATTITUDE QUESTIONS
Ask only household respondent

Before we get to the major portion of the survey, I would like to ask you a few questions related to subjects which seem to be of some concern to people. These questions ask you what you think, what you feel, your attitudes and opinions.

1. How long have you lived at this address?

(320)
1 ☐ Less than 1 year
2 ☐ 1–2 years
3 ☐ 3–5 years
} *ASK 2a*
4 ☐ More than 5 years – *SKIP to 5a*

2a. Why did you select this particular neighborhood? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(321)
1 ☐ Neighborhood characteristics – type of neighbors, environment, streets, parks, etc.
2 ☐ Good schools
3 ☐ Safe from crime
4 ☐ Only place housing could be found, lack of choice
5 ☐ Price was right
6 ☐ Location – close to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc.
7 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
8 ☐ Always lived in this neighborhood
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?

(322) _____ *Enter item number*

3a. Where did you live before you moved here?

(323)
1 ☐ Outside U.S.
2 ☐ Inside limits of this city
} *SKIP to 4a*
3 ☐ Somewhere else in U.S. – Specify →

_____ State

_____ County

b. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

(324)
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – *Enter name of city, town, etc.* →

(325) ☐☐☐☐☐ _____

4a. Why did you leave there? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(326)
1 ☐ Location – closer to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc., here
2 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
3 ☐ Wanted better housing, own home
4 ☐ Wanted cheaper housing
5 ☐ No choice – evicted, building demolished, condemned, etc.
6 ☐ Change in living arrangements – marital status, wanted to live alone, etc.
7 ☐ Bad element moving in
8 ☐ Crime in old neighborhood, afraid
9 ☐ Didn't like neighborhood characteristics – environment, problems with neighbors, etc.
10 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?

(327) _____ *Enter item number*

5a. Is there anything you don't like about this neighborhood?

(328)
0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 6a*
Yes – **What? Anything else?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(329)
1 ☐ Traffic, parking
2 ☐ Environmental problems – trash, noise, overcrowding, etc.
3 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
4 ☐ Public transportation problem
5 ☐ Inadequate schools, shopping facilities, etc.
6 ☐ Bad element moving in
7 ☐ Problems with neighbors, characteristics of neighbors
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one answer)

b. Which problem would you say is the most serious?

(330) _____ *Enter item number*

6a. Do you do your major food shopping in this neighborhood?

(331)
0 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 7a*
No – **Why not? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(332)
1 ☐ No stores in neighborhood, others more convenient
2 ☐ Stores in neighborhood inadequate, prefers (better) stores elsewhere
3 ☐ High prices, commissary or PX cheaper
4 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(333) _____ *Enter item number*

7a. When you shop for things other than food, such as clothing and general merchandise, do you USUALLY go to suburban or neighborhood shopping centers or do you shop "downtown?"

(334)
1 ☐ Suburban or neighborhood
2 ☐ Downtown

b. Why is that? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(335)
1 ☐ Better parking, less traffic
2 ☐ Better transportation
3 ☐ More convenient
4 ☐ Better selection, more stores, more choice
5 ☐ Afraid of crime
6 ☐ Store hours better
7 ☐ Better prices
8 ☐ Prefers (better) stores, location, service, employees
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

c. Which one would you say is the most important reason?

(336) _____ *Enter item number*

INTERVIEWER – *Complete interview with household respondent, beginning with Individual Attitude Questions.*

INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDE QUESTIONS – *Ask each household member 16 or older*

KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD

(337) Line number | Name

8a. How often do you go out in the evening for entertainment, such as to restaurants, theaters, etc.?

(338)
1 ☐ Once a week or more
2 ☐ Less than once a week – more than once a month
3 ☐ About once a month
4 ☐ 2 or 3 times a year
5 ☐ Less than 2 or 3 times a year or never

b. Do you go to these places more or less now than you did a year or two ago?

(339)
1 ☐ About the same – *SKIP to Check Item A*
2 ☐ More
3 ☐ Less

Why? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(340)
1 ☐ Money situation
2 ☐ Places to go, people to go with
3 ☐ Convenience
4 ☐ Health (own)
5 ☐ Transportation
6 ☐ Age
7 ☐ Family reasons (marriage, children, parents)
8 ☐ Activities, job, school
9 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
10 ☐ Want to, like to, enjoyment
11 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____

(If more than one reason)

c. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(341) _____ *Enter item number*

CHECK ITEM A ➡ Is box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 8a?
☐ No – *SKIP to 9a* ☐ Yes – *ASK 8d*

d. When you do go out to restaurants or theaters in the evening, is it usually in the city or outside of the city?

(342)
1 ☐ Usually in the city
2 ☐ Usually outside of the city
3 ☐ About equal – *SKIP to 9a*

e. Why do you usually go (outside the city/in the city)? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(343)
1 ☐ More convenient, familiar, easier to get there, only place available
2 ☐ Parking problems, traffic
3 ☐ Too much crime in other place
4 ☐ More to do
5 ☐ Prefer (better) facilities (restaurants, theaters, etc.)
6 ☐ More expensive in other area
7 ☐ Because of friends, relatives
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____

(If more than one reason)

f. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(344) _____ *Enter item number*

9a. Now I'd like to get your opinions about crime in general. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(345)
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
3 ☐ Same – *SKIP to c*
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to c*
5 ☐ Haven't lived here that long – *SKIP to c*

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in your neighborhood has (increased/decreased)?

(346) 0 ☐ No Yes – **What kinds of crimes?** ____

☐☐

c. How about any crimes which may be happening in your neighborhood – would you say they are committed mostly by the people who live here in this neighborhood or mostly by outsiders?

(347)
1 ☐ No crimes happening in neighborhood
2 ☐ People living here
3 ☐ Outsiders
4 ☐ Equally by both
5 ☐ Don't know

10a. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in the United States has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(348)
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
ASK b
3 ☐ Same
4 ☐ Don't know
SKIP to 11a

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in the U.S. has (increased/decreased)?

(349) 0 ☐ No Yes – **What kinds of crimes?** ____

☐☐

11a. How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood AT NIGHT?

(350)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

b. How about DURING THE DAY – how safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

(351)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

CHECK ITEM B ➡ Look at 11a and b. Was box 3 or 4 marked in either item?
☐ Yes – *ASK 11c* ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*

11c. Is the neighborhood dangerous enough to make you think seriously about moving somewhere else?

(352)
0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*
Yes – **Why don't you? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(353)
1 ☐ Can't afford to
2 ☐ Can't find other housing
3 ☐ Relatives, friends nearby
4 ☐ Convenient to work, etc.
5 ☐ Plan to move soon
6 ☐ Health or age
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____

(If more than one reason)

d. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(354) _____ *Enter item number*

12. How do you think your neighborhood compares with others in this metropolitan area in terms of crime? Would you say it is –

(355)
1 ☐ Much more dangerous?
2 ☐ More dangerous?
3 ☐ About average?
4 ☐ Less dangerous?
5 ☐ Much less dangerous?

13a. Are there some parts of this metropolitan area where you have a reason to go or would like to go DURING THE DAY, but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(356) 0 ☐ No Yes – **Which section(s)?** ____

(357) _____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

b. How about AT NIGHT – are there some parts of this area where you have a reason to go or would like to go but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(358) 0 ☐ No Yes – **Which section(s)?** ____

(359) _____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

14a. Would you say, in general, that your local police are doing a good job, an average job, or a poor job?

(360)
1 ☐ Good
2 ☐ Average
3 ☐ Poor
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 15a*

b. In what ways could they improve? Any other ways? *(Mark all that apply)*

(361)
1 ☐ No improvement needed – *SKIP to 15a*
2 ☐ Hire more policemen
3 ☐ Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc.
4 ☐ Be more prompt, responsive, alert
5 ☐ Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies
6 ☐ Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations
7 ☐ Don't discriminate
8 ☐ Need more traffic control
9 ☐ Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times
10 ☐ Don't know
11 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____

(If more than one way)

c. Which would you say is the most important?

(362) _____ *Enter item number*

15a. Now I have some more questions about your opinions concerning crime. Please take this card. *(Hand respondent Attitude Flashcard, NCS-874)* **Look at the FIRST set of statements. Which one do you agree with most?**

(363)
1 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE UP in the past few years
2 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE DOWN in the past few years
3 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed haven't changed in the past few years
4 ☐ No opinion

b. Which of the SECOND group do you agree with most?

(364)
1 ☐ Crime is LESS serious than the newspapers and TV say
2 ☐ Crime is MORE serious than the newspapers and TV say
3 ☐ Crime is about as serious as the newspapers and TV say
4 ☐ No opinion

16a. Do you think PEOPLE IN GENERAL have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(365) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

b. Do you think that most PEOPLE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(366) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

c. In general, have YOU limited or changed your activities in the past few years because of crime?

(367) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

➡ **INTERVIEWER** – *Continue interview with this respondent on NCS-3*

Appendix III

Technical information and reliability of the estimates

Survey results contained in this publication are based on data gathered during early 1974 from persons residing within the city limits of Minneapolis, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of the city, including tourists and commuters, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 16 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it were not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during the initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. Proxy responses were not permitted for the attitude survey. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the city's population as a whole and of various sectors within the population. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

Sample design and size

Estimates from the survey are based on data obtained from a stratified sample. The basic frame from which the attitude sample was drawn—the city's complete housing inventory, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing—was the same as that for the victimization survey. A determination was made that a sample roughly half the size of the victimization sample would yield enough attitudinal data on which to base reliable estimates. For the purpose of selecting the victimization sample, the city's housing units were distributed among 105 strata on the basis of various characteristics. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata defined by a combination of the following characteristics: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five categories); and race of head of household (white or other than white). Housing units vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata, where they were distributed on the basis of rental or property value. A single stratum incorporated group quarters.

To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within the city. This enabled the proper representation in the survey of persons occupying housing built after 1970.

In order to develop the half sample required for the attitude survey, each unit was randomly assigned to 1 of 12 panels, with units in the first 6 panels being designated for the attitude survey. This procedure resulted in the selection of 5,940 housing units. During the survey period, 753 of these units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for both the victimization and attitude surveys. At an additional 222 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Therefore, interviews were taken with the occupants of 4,965 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 95.7 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 9,151 persons age 16 and over, or an average of 1.84 residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 8,794 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 96.1 percent among eligible residents.

Estimation procedure

Data records generated by the attitude survey were assigned either of two sets of final tabulation weights, one for the records of individual respondents and another for those of household respondents. In each case, the final weight was the product of two elements—a factor of roughly twice the weight used in tabulating victimization data estimates and a ratio estimation factor. The following steps determined the tabulation weight for personal victimization data and were, therefore, an integral part of the estimation procedure for attitude data gathered from individual respondents: (1) a basic weight, reflecting the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample; (2) a factor to compensate for the subsampling of

units, a situation that arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the sample address than had been listed in the decennial Census; (3) a within-household noninterview adjustment to account for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed; (4) a household noninterview adjustment to account for households qualified to participate in the survey but from which an interview was not obtained; (5) a household ratio estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units; and (6) a population ratio estimate factor that brought the sample estimate into accord with post-Census estimates of the population age 12 and over and adjusted the data for possible biases resulting from undercoverage or overcoverage of the population.

The household ratio estimation procedure (step 5) achieved a slight reduction in the extent of sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated survey results. It also compensated for the exclusion from each stratum of any households already included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs. The household ratio estimator was not applied to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census. For household victimization data (and attitude data from household respondents), the final weight incorporated all of the steps described above except the third and sixth.

The ratio estimation factor, second element of the final weight, was an adjustment for bringing data from the attitude survey (which, as indicated, was based on a half sample) into accord with data from the victimization survey (based on the whole sample). This adjustment, required because the attitude sample was randomly constructed from the victimization sample, was used for the age, sex, and race characteristics of respondents.

Reliability of estimates

As previously noted, survey results contained in this report are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the sample employed was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples may vary somewhat; they also may differ from figures developed from the average of all possible samples, even if the surveys were administered with the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that a survey-derived estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that the average value of all possible samples would fall within that range. Similarly, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error, chiefly affecting the accuracy of the distinction between victims and nonvictims. A major source of nonsampling error is related to the ability of respondents to recall whether or not they were victimized during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on recall indicates that the ability to remember a crime varies with the time interval between victimization and interview, the type of crime, and, perhaps, the sociodemographic characteristics of the respondent. Taken together, recall problems may result in an understatement of the "true" number of victimized persons and households, as defined for the purpose of this report. Another source of nonsampling error pertaining to victimization experience involves telescoping, or bringing within the

appropriate 12-month reference period victimizations that occurred before or after the close of the period.

Although the problems of recall and telescoping probably weakened the differentiation between victims and nonvictims, these would *not* have affected the data on personal attitudes or behavior. Nevertheless, such data may have been affected by nonsampling errors resulting from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors also would occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation and a reinterview program, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those random nonsampling errors arising from response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Regarding the reliability of data, it should be noted that estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are identified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in this report. For Minneapolis, a minimum weighted estimate of 300 was considered statistically reliable, as was any percentage based on such a figure.

Computation and application of the standard error

For survey estimates relevant to either the individual or household respondents, standard errors displayed on tables at the end of this appendix can be used for gauging sampling variability. These errors are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Table I contains standard error approximations applicable to information from individual respondents and Table II gives errors for data derived from household respondents. For percentages not specifically listed in the tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the standard error.

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, Data Table 1 in this report shows that 72.5 percent of all Minneapolis residents age 16 and over (290,700 persons) believed crime in the United States had increased. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table I would yield a standard error of about 0.5 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated percentage of 72.5 would be within 0.5 percentage points of the average result from all possible samples; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 72.0 to 73.0. Furthermore, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated percentage would be roughly within 1.0 percentage point of the average for all samples; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 71.5 to 73.5 percent. Standard errors associated with data from household respondents are calculated in the same manner, using Table II.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. As an example, Data Table 12 shows that 41.0 percent of males and 13.1 percent of females felt very safe when out alone in the neighborhood at night, a difference of 27.9 percentage points. The standard error for each estimate, determined by interpolation, was about 0.9 (males) and 0.6 (females). Using the formula described previously, the standard error of the difference between 41.0 and 13.1 percent is expressed as $\sqrt{(0.9)^2 + (0.6)^2}$, which equals approximately 1.0. Thus, the confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 27.9 would be from 26.9 to 28.9 (27.9 plus or minus 1.0) and at two standard errors from 25.9 to 29.9. The ratio of a difference to its standard error defines a value that can be equated to a level of significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (27.9) to the standard error (1.0) is equal to 27.9, a figure well above the 2.0 minimum level of confidence applied in this report. Thus, it was concluded that the difference between the two proportions was statistically significant. For data gathered from household respondents, the significance of differences between two sample estimates is tested by the same procedure, using standard errors in Table II.

Table I. Individual respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by individual respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	6.1	9.6	13.5	18.5	26.8	30.9
250	3.9	6.1	8.5	11.7	16.9	19.5
500	2.7	4.3	6.0	8.3	12.0	13.8
1,000	1.9	3.1	4.3	5.9	8.5	9.8
2,500	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.7	5.4	6.2
5,000	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.8	4.4
10,000	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.1
25,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
50,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
500,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
1,000,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 1-18 and 27-37.

Table II. Household respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by household respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	5.7	9.0	12.5	17.2	24.9	28.7
250	3.6	5.7	7.9	10.9	15.7	18.2
500	2.6	4.0	5.6	7.7	11.1	12.8
1,000	1.8	2.8	4.0	5.5	7.9	9.1
2,500	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.4	5.0	5.7
5,000	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.5	4.1
10,000	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.9
25,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8
50,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 19-26.

Glossary

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assault with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Central city—The largest city of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).

Community relations—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and "Don't discriminate."

Downtown shopping area—The central shopping district of the city where the respondent lives.

Evening entertainment—Refers to entertainment available in public places, such as restaurants, theaters, bowling alleys, nightclubs, bars, ice cream parlors, etc. Excludes club meetings, shopping, and social visits to the homes of relatives or acquaintances.

General merchandise shopping—Refers to shopping for goods other than food, such as clothing, furniture, housewares, etc.

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household attitude questions—Items 1 through 7 of Form NCS 6. For households that consist of more than one member, the questions apply to the entire household.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Household respondent—A knowledgeable adult member of the household, most frequently the head of household or that person's spouse. For each household, such a person answers the "household attitude questions."

Individual attitude questions—Items 8 through 16 of Form NCS 6. The questions apply to each person, not the entire household.

Individual respondent—Each person age 16 and over, including the household respondent, who participates in the survey. All such persons answer the "individual attitude questions."

Local police—The police force in the city where the respondent lives at the time of the interview.

Major food shopping—Refers to shopping for the bulk of the household's groceries.

Measured crimes—For the purpose of this report, the offenses are rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, as determined by the victimization component of the survey. Includes both completed and attempted acts that occurred during the 12 months prior to the month of interview.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts. Motor vehicles include automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Neighborhood—The general vicinity of the respondent's dwelling. The boundaries of a neighborhood define an area with which the respondent identifies.

Nonvictim—See "Not victimized," below.

Not victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons not categorized as "victimized" (see below) are considered "not victimized."

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime.

Operational practices—Refers to question 14b

(ways of improving police performance) and includes four response categories.: "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; "Need more traffic control"; and "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times."

Personal larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender.

Personnel resources—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Hire more policemen" and "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Race—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and/or persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate," below.

Robbery—Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Series victimizations—Three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by a person unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. The term is applicable to each of the crimes measured by the victimization component of the survey.

Suburban or neighborhood shopping areas—Shopping centers or districts either outside the city limits or in outlying areas of the city near the respondent's residence.

Victim—See "Victimized," below.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 households.

Victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons are regarded as "victimized" if they meet either of two criteria: (1) They personally experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the 12 months prior to the month of interview: rape, personal robbery, assault, or personal larceny. Or, (2) they are members of a household that experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the same time frame: burglary, household larceny, or motor vehicle theft.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

USER EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Minneapolis: Public Attitudes About Crime
NCJ–46241, SD–NCS–C–26

Dear Reader:

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is interested in your comments and suggestions about this report. We have provided this form for whatever opinions you wish to express about it. Please cut out both of these pages, staple them together on one corner, and fold so that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration address appears on the outside. After folding, use tape to seal closed. No postage stamp is necessary.

Thank you for your help.

1. For what purpose did you use this report?

2. For that purpose, the report– ☐ Met most of my needs ☐ Met some of my needs ☐ Met none of my needs

3. How will this report be useful to you?

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4. Which parts of the report, if any, were difficult to understand or use? How could they be improved?

5. Can you point out specific parts of the text or table notes that are not clear or terms that need to be defined?

6. Are there ways this report could be improved that you have not mentioned?

7. Please suggest other topics you would like to see addressed in future analytic reports using National Crime Survey victimization and/or attitude data.

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9. If you used this report as a governmental employee, please indicate the level of government.

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12. Additional comments

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